FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

## Soviet Union

*Vol III No 235* *7 December 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MEFR

Ustinov Queried on Arms Balance, MX Deployment AA 1
Ustinov Addresses Moscow Military Meeting AA 5
[IZVESTIYA 7 Dec]
Criticism of Reagan's MX Decision Cited AA 7
Former CIA Official AA 7
Senator Hatfield AA 7
Former ACDA Head AA 8
Reagan 'Pressure' on Congress To Support MX Viewed AA 9
Chervov Views SALT Verification, MX Deployment AA 9
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 3 Dec]
NATO's Support for MX Deployment Discussed AA 11
[Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Dec]
U.S. 7th Army Commander on New European Weapons AA 14
PRAVDA Warns FRG of U.S. Plan for War in Europe [3 Dec] AA 14
U.S. Militarization of Space Assailed AA 15
[Dmitriyev in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 27 Nov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Shultz' Task in W. Europe: Pressure on Allies CC 1
Commentators Score NATO Session's Outcome CC 1
Serov on Nuclear Threat CC 2
Drobkov on War 'Escalation' [PRAVDA] CC 3
NATO Countries Hamper CSCE Final Draft CC 3
Need for LOS Convention Cited; U.S. Role Recalled CC 4
U.S. Demands, Negative Vote CC 4
[Olin]
U.S. 'Sabotage' CC 5
Specialist on East-West Trade, Technology Impact CC 6
Trade Minister Reports Foreign Trade Developments CC 8
[PRAVDA]
West's Subversive Acts Cause OAU Summit Failure CC 9
[PRAVDA]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Romanov Receives U.S. Ambassador in Leningrad A 1
Senate Committee Holds Hearings on Broadcasting A 1

CHINA

Arab League Committee Stops in Beijing B 1
XINHUA Commentary B 1
Talks With Officials B 1
[Korshunov, Doronin]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commentary on Nakasone Advent to Power C 1
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Overview C 1
[Yefimov, 28 Nov]
Policy Speech [Vykhukhalev] C 2
U.S. Pressures Japan on Military Spending C 3
[Anatolyev]
U.S.-Japanese Exercises, Protests Reported C 4
USSR Trade Cooperation With Japan Described C 4
Foreign Trade Official C 4
Benefits of Cooperation [Afonin] C 5
USSR, Japan Agree To Extend Fishing Agreements C 6

SOUTH ASIA

Ziaul Haq Talks in Washington Previewed D 1
Seyful-Mulyukov Report D 1
U.S. Arms Supplies D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Romania's Ceausescu Meets Soviet Generals F 1
GDR, USSR Foreign Trade Ministers Meet in Moscow F 1
[ADN]
Bloc, Hungarian Peace Movement Defended F 1
[PRAVDA 18 Nov]

WESTERN EUROPE

French Industry Minister Concludes USSR Visit G 1
[AFP]
U.S. Missile Plans for FRG 'Shrouded in Secrecy' G 1
[Sokolov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Dec]
NATO Strategy for Scandinavia Discussed G 2
[Kuzar in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Nov]
PRAVDA on Norwegian Military Budget Debate G 5
[Kostikov in PRAVDA 23 Nov]
First Round of Greek-U.S. Base Talks End G 6
[Lipovoy in IZVESTIYA 22 Nov]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Comment on Arab Delegation's Visit to USSR H 1
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
PRAVDA Reports Gromyko, Al-Faysal al Sa'ud Talks H 1
[4 Dec]
U.S. Holding Military Maneuvers in Oman H 2
Gromyko, PDRY Foreign Minister Exchange Cables H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Military Commanders Visit Somalia J 1
U.S., RSA Expand Economic Ties Through Trade J 1
RSA's 'Occupation' of Walvis Bay Condemned J 2
[Bulimov]
USSR Replaces, Reassigns Mozambique Envoy J 2
[PRAVDA 30 Nov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Results of Reagan's L.A. Tour Assessed K 1
U.S.-Israeli Cooperation in Central America Seen [Ponomarev] K 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Costa Rica K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME SOVIET

IZVESTIYA Publishes Speeches at Supreme Soviet P 1
RSFSR's Yemin [25 Nov] P 1
Instrument Making Minister [26 Nov] P 2
Bashkir Deputy [26 Nov] P 3
Krasnoyarsk Deputy [26 Nov] P 4
Stavropol Deputy [26 Nov] P 4
Tatar Deputy [26 Nov] P 5
Yakut Deputy [26 Nov] P 5
Estonian Deputy [26 Nov] P 6
Adzhar Deputy [26 Nov] P 7
Lithuanian Deputy [26 Nov] P 8
Armenian Deputy [26 Nov] P 8
Azerbaijan Deputy [26 Nov] P 9
Tajik Deputy [26 Nov] P 9
Turkmen Deputy [26 Nov] P 10

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Foreign, Domestic Reaction to Andropov Speech R 1
Foreign Press Roundup [PRAVDA 25 Nov] R 1
KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Article [Yefremov, 25 Nov] R 3
Tikhonov Leaves for Karelian Republic 7 December R 4
Kapitonov Attends Komsomol Plenum 6 December R 5
PRAVDA Reports on Ukrainian CPSU CC Plenum [30 Nov] R 5
Israeli Radio Interviews Medvedev on USSR Policy [Jerusalem] R 8

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Territorial Production Complexes Surveyed [Prokhorov] S 1
PRAVDA on Bank's Role in Capital Construction [28 Oct] S 1
Railroad Rolling Stock Maintenance Discussed S 4
Moscow Railways Conference S 4
Railcar Workers' Initiative S 5
Official Interviewed S 5
Briefs: Uzbek National Income; Kazakh Power Generation S 6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Central Committee Greets Moscow Oblast Farmers T 1
Agricultural Developments for 5 Dec Reported T 1
Briefs: Turkmen Cotton Production; Uzbek Cotton Harvesters T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Preparing for Return to Earth U 1
Final Orbit 'Drawing Nearer' U 1
IZVESTIYA Reports TV Developments in Kazakhstan [Korsunskiy, 12 Nov] U 2
Briefs: Production of TV Devices; Antarctic Expeditions U 2

USTINOV QUERIED ON ARMS BALANCE, MX DEPLOYMENT

LD061814 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 6 Dec 82

["Answers of USSR Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov to Questions of TASS Correspondent" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- Question: Comrade Minister, what can you say concerning the statement of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan about the Soviet Union's military superiority over the United States?

Answer: Yes, this is asserted by the President of the United States Ronald Reagan. He said in his speech of November 22 that the Soviet Union now has a clear margin in practically any type of military power. Such assertions are not in keeping with reality. They are calculated at deceiving the public and have the purpose of justifying the United States' unprecedented military programmes and aggressive doctrines. It is regrettable that such attempts to convince people of the existence of what does not exist in nature, are made by the leader of a great power whose very position presupposes realism and responsibility in assessing reality.

The balance in the sphere of strategic armaments between the USSR and the USA was thoroughly checked as a result of the nearly seven-year talks of the sides to draft the SALT-2 treaty and was confirmed by the heads of states during its signing. That was in 1979. Is it conceivable to achieve in two or three years a "clear" superiority, as the United States President asserts, in strategic systems for whose creation and deployment many years are spent? Or is it that something unexpected of which the United States has not been earlier aware has been revealed? No, nothing new has happened and they in Washington know this well. Why is it that the leaders of the previous administration Carter, Brown, Vance admitted in 1979-1980 that an approximate balance existed in the sphere of strategic armaments between the USSR and the USA while President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger on coming to power started asserting already since 1981 that the balance does not exist? The reason is certainly not that the objective situation in the world has changed or the Soviet Union has surged ahead of armaments. The point is that Washington has now set itself the aim of disrupting the parity and achieving military superiority. A rough deadline for this, the year 1990, is even mentioned. This is the whole point.

If the military might of the sides is considered proceeding from other types of armaments, excluding strategic ones, it is wrong to compare the forces and means of only the USSR and the USA. Opposing each other are the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. Therefore an objective assessment can be made by comparing the forces of these two military alliances.

There exists a rough balance of forces in the sphere of medium-range armaments in Europe for many years now. Each side has deployed approximately a thousand of such carriers. Already now NATO has a 50 per cent superiority in the number of nuclear charges sent to target in one launch, a very important index.

The head of the U.S. Administration is misleading the public when he reduces the matter only to ground-based medium-range missiles of the USSR and the USA. Since for a number of reasons the United States did not have this class of weapons in the past two decades in Western Europe, then, by Washington's logic, the Soviet Union must liquidate its missiles while the U.S. forward-based systems are to remain intact. And this unfounded undertaking is being described as a "zero option", supposedly a simple and fair one. I shall not deny its simplicity. What can be simpler than disrupting the Soviet Union's defensive system at one go. As to fairness, there is not trace of it in such an approach. The "zero option" American-style has been motivated by the same striving for superiority and nothing else.

The real picture is such that Soviet medium-range missiles and bombers oppose the nuclear armaments of this type existing in Europe: U.S. planes carrying nuclear weapons that are stationed at air bases in a number of West European countries, planes with a nuclear capability on board U.S. aircraft carriers sailing in seas washing Europe, British and French ground-based and sea-based medium-range ballistic missiles and bombers of corresponding types.

Is it possible to ignore these means when determining the composition of medium-range forces the way it is sought by the United States at the talks in Geneva? Certainly, no. For these are not tactical nuclear weapons, the way the United States would like to present them. The afore-mentioned means have a range from 1,000 to 4,500 kilometres and are capable of hitting targets on USSR territory up to the Urals.

The attempt of Americans to compare the forces of the sides only for the Soviet and American ground-based missiles, excluding the means of the allies and the United States aviation deployed in Europe, and to present to the public horrifying figures of the USSR's superiority over NATO have the aim of intimidating the Western Europeans and getting their consent to the "additional arming" of Europe with new U.S. nuclear missiles. But it is clear to any person who has respect for facts that this arbitrary approach is not in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security. This is a U.S. attempt to prove what cannot be proved.

At the same time, the President's speech contains an attempt to sow distrust in the Soviet Union's stand. He stated that the Soviet Union violates the unilateral moratorium it announced on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR. I state quite definitely that the USSR is true to its word. It is not deploying the afore-mentioned missiles in the European part and is even unilaterally reducing them in a considerable amount. Such is the truth and Washington will not be able to cast aspersions on our policy.

As regards assessing the correlation of the conventional armed forces of the sides, this is a more complex matter, since the Warsaw Treaty has more forces and means of particular types, while NATO -- of others. But by the basic indicators, the picture is as follows: The NATO bloc is superior to the Warsaw Treaty in overall numerical strength, the number of combat-ready divisions, and anti-tank means, and by number of artillery and armour is about equal with it. NATO is somewhat inferior to the Warsaw Treaty in the number of tactical aviation aircraft. On the whole, however, there is a rough balance of forces as regards conventional armaments as well.

Thus, if one assesses the correlation of military forces between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO bloc objectively, relying on facts, one has to recognize this: No matter whether you take strategic nuclear armaments or medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, or the conventional armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- in all cases there exists a rough parity between the sides. No "clear Soviet superiority" is in existence.

This parity of the armed forces confronting each other is seen by us as the embodiment of the principle of equal security of the sides. Besides, we are convinced that application of this principle must translate itself not into an infinite build-up of armaments and armed forces, but into joint and coordinated efforts to reduce the levels of military confrontation. It is precisely this that the USSR strives for at the current talks on military matters with the USA.

Question: President Ronald Reagan asserts that the arms race is pursued by the Soviet Union. To support his assertion, he refers to the fact that beginning with 1962 the U.S. Armed Forces allegedly remained on the same level, while the Armed Forces of the USSR were continually increased for 20 years. Is this assertion true?

Answer: On November 22, the head of the White House said the truth is that it is the USSR that engages in the arms race, not the United States.

Let us see who really emerges as the initiator of the arms race? Who, may one ask, was the first to create atomic weapons and use them against the population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Who was the first to build thousands of heavy bombers carrying nuclear weapons, to begin mass production and deployment of intercontinental missiles as well as to increase the number of nuclear submarines with ballistic missiles on board? Who was the first to MIRV the ballistic missiles? Who started the production of neutron and binary chemical weapons? Who is now trying to extend the arms race to outer space? One only has to put all these questions, and it will be clear that it was the USA that challenged the Soviet Union for over three decades.

Beginning with the fifties, the USA imposed upon us an arms race in all the means of the intercontinental range. Already in the early sixties, it had about 2,000 heavy bombers, and by 1966-1967 it deployed over 1,000 land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles as well as 41 nuclear submarines with 656 ballistic missiles, i.e. it reached the present level of strategic armaments by the number of carriers. The USSR at that time possessed a total of slightly over 600 strategic carriers of all types.

These are the facts. Why did not the U.S. President say who was the first to develop the strategic nuclear forces on an unheard-of scale and to threaten the world? It is because this is not to the advantage of the United States. That is why he speaks only about what the USSR did in the seventies. The truth of the matter is, however, that the Soviet Union was faced with the need to respond to the actions of the USA and to take measures to maintain its defense potential. Only this, and nothing more, was done by us in the sixties and the seventies. The USSR was concerned to keep the parity, and never thought about a military superiority over the USA.

The U.S. President seems to have counted on producing an impression favorable to himself by stating that the U.S. strategic armaments allegedly have remained unchanged either qualitatively or quantitively for two decades. But here again he enters into conflict with facts.

In reality, however, the build-up of the U.S. strategic armaments proceeded uninterruptedly. In the first half of the past decade alone, new systems of armaments were deployed in large numbers: Instead of Minuteman-1 missiles, 550 Minuteman-3 were adopted with three independently targeted warheads each. At the same time, work proceeded to increase the yield of the warheads and to equip Minuteman-3 missiles with a system of remote re-targeting of missiles. 496 Poseidon C-3 ballistic missiles, each equipped with 10 to 14 warheads were emplaced on 31 nuclear missile submarines.

Almost 270 heavy bombers were fitted out for 20 SRAM nuclear missiles each. From the late seventies new nuclear submarines with Trident missiles began to be introduced in the Navy; for the whole of the decade there continued the development, production and deployment of long-range cruise missiles -- air, sea and land-based.

Implementation of the plans for the development of strategic armaments in the seventies, coupled with President Reagan's well-known "strategic programme" for the eighties, Washington's desire at all cost "to re-arm" Western Europe with new medium-range missiles, as well as with the colossal level of military spending unwarranted by any defence needs, demonstrates that the United States, and none other, is the initiator of the arms race at present as well. By strengthening its Armed Forces, the Soviet Union only responded to the military preparations of those who threatened our country. At the same time, it repeatedly proposed to the United States to give up the development of new systems of weapons of mass destruction. All our proposals, however, remained unresponded, although what was at issue was reciprocal commitments.

Question: U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger asserted at a press conference on November 23 that the "dense pack" MX missile basing mode announced by the President did not clash with the Soviet-American accords.

Is this really so and why does the U.S. Administration attach so much attention to this question?

Answer: The deployment of MX missiles in a "dense pack" would mean a gross violation of one of the central clauses of the Soviet-American accords, namely, the commitment not to develop additional stationary launching installations for intercontinental missiles, recorded in the interim SALT-1 agreement and the SALT-2 treaty. In particular, it means a breach of article 1 of SALT-1 and article four of SALT-2. The U.S. Administration, aware that the "dense pack" mode of missile basing is a flagrant violation of the Soviet-American accords, has itself raised this question and launched a propaganda campaign on the "compatibility" of this basing mode with the Soviet-American agreements. However, Defence Secretary Weinberger's "arguments" that new silos cannot be equated to launchers and that they are merely shelters hold no water. They are intended for laymen. Specialists, however, know well that these arguments are deliberate lies.

According to statements of the Pentagon's officials, the United States may try to use some of the existing silos of Minuteman missiles for MX missiles. In this case, however, the number of such silos would exceed the limit agreed upon between the USSR and the USA, which also contravenes the SALT-2 treaty.

Furthermore, according to Washington's plans, additional "dummy" silos may be built in the future to deliberately hamper the monitoring of missile deployments by national technical means. The protection of the area of MX missile deployment with an anti-missile defense system cannot be ruled out either. This would mean a direct breach of the treaty on anti-missile defense and the protocol to it, in accordance with which the United States has the right to move its ABM defense system from the area of the Grand Forks ICBM base only to the area of the capital (Washington, D.C.). Isn't the U.S. secretary of defense aware of this?

In this way the "dense pack" basing decision is aimed directly at subverting the Soviet-American agreements containing the race in strategic armaments.

Question: What do you think may be the consequence of the decision announced by the U.S. President on the deployment of MX missiles and the further buildup of the strategic potential, in particular, through the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe?

Answer: The planned deployment of MX missiles on U.S. territory and of medium-range missiles in Western Europe constitute Washington's plan to tip the existing military balance and to achieve superiority over the USSR on a global and regional scale. They mean an extremely dangerous round of the nuclear arms race.

Indeed, 100 MX ICBM's mean one thousand highly accurate individually targetable nuclear warheads with a yield of 600 kilotons each. This means that the yield of every warhead is 30 times more than that of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. MX missiles are a weapon destabilizing the overall strategic situation. It should also be recalled that along with the deployment of these missiles the deployment of new Trident ballistic missiles on submarines, and of strategic bombers and long-range cruise missiles in every basing mode are planned, and that the use of outer space for military purposes is envisioned. By 1990 the United States hopes to have up to 20,000 nuclear warheads in its strategic nuclear forces alone. All this put together can hardly be viewed as anything short of a program of preparations for an all-out nuclear war.

The implementation of NATO's plans to deploy about 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe would also lead to a change in the situation that would be dangerous to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. All these missiles, installed close to the Soviet borders, would mean a direct addition to the U.S. strategic nuclear potential deployed on the American Continent.

We are increasingly doubtful of the sincerity of the United States and its serious intentions to achieve mutually acceptable agreement at the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons. You inadvertently come to the conclusion that the American side, taking over behind the "zero option" at the talks, is actually pressing for the full-scale deployment of its new missiles in Europe.

One may ask what is the USA doing all this for. The Americans claim that their new missiles are intended to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles and to defend West European countries. But this means deceiving the West Europeans. West European security will not grow if new American missiles are deployed. Conversely, Europe will face a graver nuclear threat. The American missiles with their 2,500 kilometre range are a first-strike weapons meant to wage a nuclear war in Europe. As the Pentagon's directives on the U.S. Armed Forces buildup point out, they will be aimed primarily at Soviet Government and military command centres and also at our intercontinental ballistic missiles and other strategic targets. The flight time of the Pershing-2 missiles will be about six minutes and the aggressor hopes that counter-measures can hardly be taken within this space of time. Therefore, what it is all about is not a mere arithmetic addition of 600 missiles to the U.S. strategic potential but a qualitative change in the strategic situation in favour of the United States. The Soviet Union cannot help reckoning with this fact.

Proper conclusions are being drawn in the Soviet Union both from the escalating anti-Soviet propganda, the attempts to distort our peace initiatives and from the prospect of the growing real threat to our country in case these U.S. plans begin to be implemented. The USSR will not be intimidated by the U.S. Administration with the creation of "super-sheltered" MX strategic missiles and with the deployment of Pershing-2's and cruises in Western Europe. The U.S. Administration should not hypnotise itself with the possibility of achieving military superiority over the USSR. Nothing will come out of it. If the present-day White House leadership runs the gauntlet of common sense and the peoples' will for peace and challenges us by starting MX missile deployments, the Soviet Union will deploy in response a new ICBM of the same class and its characteristics will not be inferior to those of the MX missile in any way. The USSR will also be able, if need be, to counter effectively and promptly Washington's other threats.

The aggressive intrigues of the United States and NATO compel us together with the fraternal socialist countries to seriously concern ourselves with maintaining our defence capability at a proper level. But we are against military rivalry. That is why we call upon the United States to renounce its nuclear buildup plans and not to tip the existing balance of forces. Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was clearly stated on this score: "We are for the search of a healthy basis, acceptable to the sides concerned, for a settlement of most complicated problems, especially, of course, the problems of curbing the arms race, involving both nuclear and conventional arms. But let no one expect a unilateral disarmament from us. We are not naive people. We do not demand unilateral disarmament from the West. We are for equality, for consideration for the interests of both sides, for honest agreement. We are ready for this.

USTINOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW MILITARY MEETING

OW070802 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS Report: To the Level of New Tasks]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, which discussed the tasks of the district's party organizations stemming from the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, the conference of the command component of the Soviet Armed Forces and the demands of the USSR Ministry of Defense for the new academic year, was held in Moscow on 6 December.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, took part in the work of the party aktiv.

The report of Army Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District, and other addresses stressed that the district's troops had warmly responded to the decision of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech made there by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They are directing their energies, knowledge and experience toward further strengthening military preparedness.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov addressed the meetings of the district's party aktiv. The meeting is being held at a time, he said, when our multinational homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is preparing for its glorious 60th anniversary jubilee. To ensure that our native country becomes even mightier and more wonderful, that the life of the people becomes even happier and that the skies over our Soviet land are peaceful -- this is where the toilers of cities and villages and servicemen of the Army and Navy see their patriotic and international duty. To worthily fulfill it, comrades, is a matter of honor for each of us.

This is precisely the main conclusion which is being made by participants of meetings of Communists and labor collectives which are presently being held throughout the country. The same conclusion is being loudly proclaimed at meetings of party aktivs in military districts, groups of forces, and in fleets as well as at meetings of military units and ships. With great responsibility Soviet servicemen are studying and discussing the results of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Like all our people they are uniting even closer around the Leninist party and its Central Committee and expressing firm determination to further reliably defend the inviolability of the sacred frontiers of their father-land, the gains of socialism and peace on earth.

We have never made and are making no secret of the fact that the military might of the Soviet Union is sufficient, that its Armed Forces are equipped with the most modern weapons and combat equipment and are capable of fulfilling any tasks. At the same time, and this was stressed once again with all clarity at the November CPSU Central Committee plenum, our might is subordinate exclusively to the aims of defense while the Armed Forces of the USSR are intended for the defense of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

Our military doctrine, too, is strictly defensive in character. The Soviet Union's pledge not to use nuclear weapons first serves as one of the most vivid affirmations of this. At the talks with the United States on military questions we are consistently striving for a reduction of the level of military confrontation on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security of the sides.

All of this is testimony to the genuine peaceableness which is an organically inherent part of our socialist state. But let nobody take our peaceableness for weakness or attempt to talk with us in the language of threats and diktat. We need neither foreign lands nor riches or for that matter anything belonging to others. But we will never forego anything vital to us or anything which we infinitely cherish and take pride in.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people have entrusted the defense of the great socialist gains and the freedom and independence of our homeland to the Armed Forces. They provide the Army and Navy with everything necessary to successfully fulfill this historic task. This concern is constantly felt by all Soviet servicemen regardless of in which corner of our immense country they carry out their military service.

To persistently study the military art and to constantly maintain at a high level our military preparedness to immediately repulse aggression and decisively smash the enemy under any conditions of warfare is what is demanded from us, the USSR minister of defense stressed. This is our main task.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the party aktiv adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee.

CRITICISM OF REAGAN'S MX DECISION CITED

Former CIA Official

LD071206 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 7 TASS -- Announcing its plans for the deployment of new intercontinental MX missiles, the Reagan administration deliberately violated the Soviet-American SALT treaties and demonstrated its intention to build up a thermonuclear potential for a first strike against the Soviet Union. This is the conclusion drawn by many American arms control specialists.

Mr Scoville, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency and author of a book about MX missiles, told a correspondent of THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER that there was not the slightest doubt that the MX missiles were first strike weapons.

Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, criticising the Pentagon plans for building and deployment of 100 MX missiles each of which would carry ten nuclear warheads, emphasized that Washington was moving in a dangerous direction.

Senator Hatfield

LD061238 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 6 TASS -- Senator Mark Hatfield has strongly criticized the programme of unprecedented military preparations which is being speeded up by the Reagan administration. The arms race, he said in an interview to the NBC television company, is fraught with an exclusively grave threat to mankind. Nuclear weapon stocks are so big that they cannot but be the cause of very profound concern.

The senator categorically turned down the assertions on some U.S. "lagging behind" in the military sphere, which the Reagan administration makes to justify its dangerous course, specifically, the recent decision on deployment of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Resorting to such arguments, he said, the U.S. Administration keeps silent on the fact that in the past decade the NATO countries spent for armaments 30,000 million dollars more than the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The White House does not heed either the differences in the structure of the strategic potential of the USA and the USSR. Mark Hatfield said he was confident that there was approximate strategic equilibrium between both countries.

The senator wrathfully denounced the malicious propaganda campaign which was unleashed by the White House. The aim of that campaign is to smear the movement of American peace champions, to present things in a way that allegedly that movement is "a result of Moscow's designs". Advancing such accusations, he said, President Reagan seeks to divert the attention of the Americans from the key problem of the present.

That movement, stressed Mark Hatfield, affiliates the people who feel sincere concern over the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. Represented at that movement are the most different strata of the population, the people of most different political beliefs. The proportions and influence of that movement were demonstrated recently at referendums on the question of freezing, and that movement, said Mark Hatfield, will be ever gaining momentum in the future. The U.S. Administration will inevitably face ever growing pressure on the part of those who demand a cardinal revision of its course, the channelling of its policy to social and economic needs. The security of the nation cannot be ensured only be the build-up of stocks of armaments, the senator stressed.

Former ACDA Head

PM061139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Halt the Arms Race"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] San Francisco, 25 Nov -- The eminent American politician P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA], has criticized the present Washington administration's militarist policy and its approach to the talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

In an article published in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES he points out that in his last speech the President deliberately distorted the actual correlation between the strategic forces of the United States and the USSR. The head of the administration needed such assertions to justify the decision announced that same day to deploy the new MX ICBM's. To that end, the article says, the President tried to convince Americans that the United States has "lagged behind the Russians," who have allegedly "gotten so far ahead" that they have "no special incentive to hold talks" with Washington.

P. Warnke exposed these fabrications, emphasizing that the Pantagon's report for 1982 admits that approximate parity exists between the USSR and the United States in terms of strategic nuclear strength.

P. Warnke points out that the USSR has expressed readiness to hold constructive talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms by advancing, as the President has admitted, "serious proposals" in Geneva and putting forward a number of other initiatives.

"The fact that the Russians have an incentive to hold talks and that they are holding them is confirmed by the President's admission that the Soviet Union has put forward a serious proposal and that the talks are moving in the right direction. If we are really on the right road, let us not turn from this road and begin a new round of rivalry in the sphere of nuclear arms," he writes.

Contrary to the President's pessimistic statements about the degree of readiness of our strategic nuclear forces, it should be said that more than 50 percent of our strategic warheads are deployed in submarines, and we are now modernizing our submarines and the missiles with which they are equipped.

We are planning soon to deploy long-range cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on our B-52 strategic bombers. The MX missile adds nothing of substance to our strategic potential except for its cost....

We are told that henceforth the MX missile will go down in history under the name of Peacekeeper. It is simply unworthy to bestow such a name on a weapons system designed to inflict a first strike.

Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who also delivered a speech on 22 November in Moscow, proposed "...that as a first step on the way to a

future agreement both sides 'freeze' their arsenals and thereby create more favorable conditions for continuing talks on their mutual reduction." Instead of discounting that statement, perhaps we should recognize it as a very promising signal, the American politician points out. Reagan should announce that he takes that statement as a gesture in a spirit of good will and entrusts our representatives at the talks with studying its significance.

An immediate agreement that neither side will test or deploy any new ICBM's would help to reduce the nuclear arsenals of both countries, P. Warnke pointed out.

REAGAN 'PRESSURE' ON CONGRESS TO SUPPORT MX VIEWED

LD070006 Moscow TASS in English 0003 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 7 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan has made another attempt to bring pressure to bear on the Congress, virtually making congressmen endorse the dangerous plans of the deployment of the new type of first-strike nuclear weapons -- the MX strategic missiles, the plans worked out by the U.S. Administration. In a letter sent to members of the House of Representatives in connection with the voting on the military budget for 1983 fiscal year due to be held there, the budget which includes the allocation of resources for the starting of the MX production, R. Reagan writes that the deployment of MX is allegedly absolutely necessary for the modernization of the triad of the U.S. Armed Forces, i.e. for the realisation of the gigantic program of the rearmament of America worth 1.6 trillion dollars. In this connection R. Reagan urges lawmakers to pool efforts with the administration in "rebuilding America's defense posture."

R. Reagan's letter is full of inventions about the need to restore the strategic balance, which, in his own words, will give some "hope of achieving meaningful progress at the arms negotiations in Geneva."

The President also warns lawmakers against cutting U.S. military budget as a whole, which, allegedly, will "have adverse foreign policy consequences."

It is not the first time that U.S. leaders are trying to cover their militaristic designs, aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR through the unbridled arms race, with idle talk about "striving for peace." Thus they are trying to deceive both congressmen and the American and world public, deeply concerned over Washington's militarism and its readiness to play with the destinies of the world.

CHERVOV VIEWS SALT VERIFICATION, MX DEPLOYMENT

AU061933 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Dec 82 p 6

[Interview given by USSR Col Gen Nikolay Chervov to APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov: "Contrary to SALT Accords; Col Gen Nikolay Chervov on American MX Missiles" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Vasiliy Morozov, APN military commentator, asked Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, Soviet military expert, for his opinion on the American President's decision to initiate the approval process for producing 100 new intercontinental MX ballistic missiles and for deploying them in a so-called dense pack in the state of Wyoming. Col Gen Chervov also dealt with the U.S. President's reflections on the possibility "of disorienting the adversary" and creating a completely new system of antimissile defense for the MX missile deployment area.

[Question] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger claimed at the 23 November press conference, in connection with the U.S. President's statement, that the deployment of MX missiles in special, protected silos does not contradict the Soviet-American SALT II treaty since, allegedly, these silos cannot be compared to underground launching facilties. What can one say in this context?

[Answer] This is in harshest contradiction to one of the pivotal principles of the SALT I AND II accords: the commitment not to build further silos for intercontinental missiles. Above all, this contradicts article 1 of the SALT I treaty, and article 4 of the SALT II treaty.

[Question] But Secretary Weinberger claims that these silos cannot be compared to underground launching installations, since the MX missiles will be placed there in containers which can function as launching facilities, whereas the silos are merely a protective cover.

[Answer] All this is sophistry, which counts on a lack of information. Among people with technical training in these matters, such claims by leading Pentagon representative are merely received with a smile. Regardless of how the containers are equipped, the silos, too, must be equipped with electronic systems, communications with the command centers, control systems, and so forth. It is this that constitutes a violation of the SALT I and II accords.

[Question] How do you regard the "possibility of disorienting the adversary and of creating an antimissile defense system"? Is this a violation of the adopted commitments?

[Answer] Yes, it is. The possible establishment of an antimissile defense system for protecting the MX missiles will lead to a violation of the agreement on antimissile systems since, in keeping with the treaty protocol, the United States is entitled to transfer the antimissile defense system from the Grand Fork intercontinental ballistic missile base solely to the area of the capital, that is Washington. Is this perhaps not known to the U.S. secretary of defense?

As regards the thesis on "disorienting the adversary," according to Western press statements this involves the construction of so-called false silos. In this case the verification of the real number of deployed MX missiles by national technical means will be aggravated and article 15 of the SALT II treaty will be violated. This article says outright: "Each of the sides commits itself not to undertake intentional camouflage measures, which would make it more difficult to verify by national technical means how the stipulations of this agreement are being respected."

[Question] THE WASHINGTON POST and other Western papers are calling the MX missiles a first-strike weapon. President Reagan's plan itself is an expression of the present administration's intensive effort to violate the approximate strategic equilibrium between the two great powers.

[Answer] This is true. Washington's decision is aimed at disrupting the approximate equality of strategic forces between the USSR and the United States, and it reflects the U.S. endeavors to achieve quantitative and qualitative supremacy in the nuclear sphere. In fact, 100 MX missiles mean 1,000 most precise nuclear warheads with independent targeting. Each warhead amounts to 600 kilotons. It is clear that their deployment is aimed at strikingly increasing the potential of the first annihilating nuclear strike.

Washington's decision on the MX missiles must be considered in connection with other U.S. military programs: with the intensive production of Trident II ballistic missiles for submarines and of strategic bombers, of long-range cruise missiles with all kinds of deployment, and with the use of space for war purposes.

In fact, by 1990 the United States intends to increase its nuclear potential to 20,000 nuclear warheads. This fact, which is quite apparent, cannot be ignored.

[Question] Why is all this being undertaken? Surely we now have Soviet-American negotiations under way, and their mission is to achieve an accord on reducing the existing nuclear arsenals. Is this perhaps a U.S. attempt to exert pressure on the USSR and to intimidate it?

[Answer] Were we to believe the U.S. President and his secretary of defense, all this is allegedly undertaken for cutting down armaments and allegedly establishing favorable conditions for achieving success in the negotiations conducted between the USSR and the United States. You must agree that this is a most peculiar logic. The U.S. line for speeding up the arms race does not correspond to the aims of negotiations conducted in Geneva. The production of MX missiles is a path leading to confrontation.

The Soviet Union is soberly assessing both the increasing anti-Soviet propaganda and attempts to frustrate the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, and the real danger represented by U.S. and NATO forces for the land of the Soviets and for its allies. The American Administration will not succeed in intimidating the Soviet Union by building "super-protected" strategic missiles which the Pentagon strategists have unashamedly called "Peacekeepers." It is as the daily PRAVDA wrote on 25 November: The Soviet Union does not intend to catch up with what the United States is doing. But this does not at all mean that the Soviet Union will not find an apt answer, should Washington start realizing its plans.

At the same time, the top Soviet leading figures repeatedly stressed that we have not chosen military rivalry. The ideal of socialism is peace without weapons. Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, reaffirmed on 22 November that we are in favor of searching for a healthy basis acceptable for both sides and for resolving the most complicated questions, and, naturally, above all questions of halting the arms races both in nuclear and conventional weapons.

Thus the Soviet Union is offering a different path. It is a path of active negotiations, a path of an intensive search for solutions that would lead to reducing the military forces facing each other -- and doing this particularly in the sense of reducing and limiting strategic armament. Such is the policy of the Soviet state. This policy should also be the policy of all those who are really striving to halt the arms race and to reduce the possibility of nuclear war.

## NATO'S SUPPORT FOR MX DEPLOYMENT DISCUSSED

PM071113 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "A Course of Stepping up Military Preparations"]

[Text] The Western press recently published a number of articles about the contradictions between different countries belonging to the North Atlantic bloc. Such contradictions do indeed exist -- very serious ones. They are explained by both objective and subjective factors: changes in the correlation of economic might among the NATO member states, the selfish interests of ruling circles in those states, the political tenets of their leading figures, the force of public influence and many other factors. Relations began to become particularly complex between the European bloc partners and the United States primarily as a result of the adventurist foreign policy course of the present American Administration and its crude attempts to establish undivided domination for itself.

The situation in NATO cannot but give rise to concern among its leaders. They have begun to express increasingly frequently the fear that differences of opinion within the bloc could weaken it and slow down or even undermine the implementation of long-term militarist programs. This goes against the vital class interests of imperialist circles in Western countries, which see NATO as the main instrument of their policy. Feverish efforts have been undertaken to rectify the situation which has emerged and give new impetus to the buildup of military preparations.

In particular, this task was entrusted to the bloc's leading military organs, which held their regular sessions in late November and early December. Even before the sessions began Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper wrote: "The main task of all these meetings is to try as far as possible to reduce the bloc member countries' nuclear, defense and foreign policy to a common denominator." West Germany's GENERAL-ANZEIGER put it even more clearly: "The main theme of the series of NATO conferences will be the elaboration of a joint concept in the political, economic and military spheres."

Did they succeed in fulfilling these tasks? To some extent, yes. This conclusion emerges from the documents published in Brussels by NATO's Eurogroup, Nuclear Planning Group and Military Planning Committee and from commentaries on them in the Western press. These bodies' sessions took place under the slogans of further building up the bloc's military preparations and subordinating its policies to the course outlined in Washington.

Thus the European bloc countries which sat within the framework of the Eurogroup (France and Spain do not take part in its work) reaffirmed "their determination to promote the strengthening of the alliance by making the Europeans' contribution to this cause as substantial as possible and displaying the greatest possible cohesion." It was noted at the session that the Eurogroup countries provide approximately 75 percent of the ground forces, 75 percent of the tanks, 65 percent of the aircraft and 60 percent of the ships permanently at NATO's disposal. Nonetheless, plans for a further increase in these forces were outlined. In 1983 alone it is proposed to adopt 560 new tanks (West German Leopard 2's and British Challengers); 450 other armored vehicles; more than 700 Milan and TOW antitank guided missiles; 50,000 antitank rocket grenade launchers; 30 ships, including 11 destroyers; 2 submarines, including 1 nuclear submarine; 310 Tornado, L-16 and Nimrod planes; and 20 helicopters.

The sessions of the North Atlantic bloc's other military organs also took place under the sign of stepping up militarist preparations. The Nuclear Planning Group reaffirmed the intention to implement at an accelerated pace the NATO Council decision on deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile systems on the territory of a number of West European countries. FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner displays particular haste in this respect. He advocates the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles regardless of the results of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, stating that "the Geneva talks could continue after the deployment of missiles begins." This is a clear departure from Bonn's earlier position. Until recently Bonn asserted that the so-called "upgrading" decision will come into force only if no agreement is reached at the talks.

In general, the preparations for the deployment of American medium-range missiles on FRG territory have already gone a long way. The local press has reported that the regions for their deployment have been chosen. One of them is near the village of Wuschheim in the western part of Rheinland-Pfalz Land. Here not only the 96 cruise missiles intended to be deployed on Belgian territory will be concentrated. It is also reported that the West German concern Mann has already designed and begun the construction of trucks for the transportation of American cruise missiles.

The Nuclear Planning Group session did not only discuss medium-range nuclear missile weapons. The participants again reaffirmed their intention to "maintain at the necessary level" strategic nuclear forces, medium-range nuclear systems and conventional armed forces. They particularly stressed the "importance of maintaining nuclear forces at the necessary level" as the key element in their strategy. In this respect the report submitted by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and approved by the ministers of other NATO countries on the decision adopted by Washington to deploy 100 MX ICBM's looks extremely sinister.

All the world's progressive public condemn this decision. They see it as a sign of the U.S. desire to acquire a first-nuclear-strike potential. This cannot but lead to the destablization of the world strategic situation.

The decision announced in Washington on the deployment of MX missiles further steps up the arms race launched by the United States in an attempt to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union. This fact is not concealed across the ocean. In an interview which President R. Reagan gave to a number of Latin American newspapers the other day, he stressed the White House's determination to finish rearming America before agreeing to any arms limitation, still less reduction.

The NATO military leaders who sat in Brussels mostly supported this course of Washington's which is dangerous to the cause of peace. As is clear from the communique of the Military Planning Committee session, they also approved a plan for the development of the North Atlantic bloc armed forces for 1983-87. Only a few details of this plan are known; but they are eloquent enough.

Thus as early as 1983 Washington intends to increase the numerical strength of its troops in Western Europe by nearly 23,000 men. At the same time the United States plans to modernize its chemical weapons deployed in the FRG. Judging from a report in DER SPIEGEL these weapons are to be introduced as a "fourth element" in the NATO "triad," which includes conventional, tactical nuclear and strategic nuclear weapons, and whereas nuclear weapons can only be used with the consent of the American President, chemical weapons are to be at the disposal of the supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe.

The bloc partners do not want to lag behind the United States. In Britain ocean trials have begun on the assault nuclear submarine Trafalgar, while a second submarine of the same type, the Turbulent, has just been launched. The FRG has allocated an unprecedented sum for military purposes in 1983: a total of some DM68 billion. Large-scale military preparations are underway in Norway, Italy and other bloc countries. All this enabled Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, to stress in a statement which he sent to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "NATO, headed by the United States, continues to strengthen its armed forces."

Let us note that the name of Rogers was often heard at the Brussels sessions. A plan imposed on the West European countries at the Military Planning Committee session is known by his name.

The "Rogers plan" provides for a sharp increase in the North Atlantic bloc countries' conventional armaments on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. This means weapons with special accuracy and special destructive force, which also have a far greater range than present weapons. Such weapons, in the opinion of NATO strategists, will make it possible to inflict strikes on the enemy's operational rear services and rapidly take hostilities onto his territory without resorting to the use of nuclear weapons at the initial stage of a military conflict. However, as the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE pointed out, commenting on the Military Planning Committee decision, "the concept known as the 'Rogers plan' does not mean the renunciation of a first nuclear strike."

On the contrary, the "vitally important role" of nuclear weapons in NATO strategy, including the first use of such weapons, was stressed in every way in Brussels.

Precisely when the bloc's military leaders were sitting in Brussels, the American command again confirmed U.S. adherence to the "first nuclear strike" doctrine. Rogers himself explains that his "plan" incorporates certain ideas from the American strategic concept of "airland battle" set forth in the new American Army field regulation FM100-5. According to this concept the Army must be ready to use conventional, nuclear and chemical weapons. It is envisaged, the journal COUNTERSPY wrote, that the Americans will use nuclear weapons first and that they will not shrink from inflicting "preemptive strikes."

That, in brief, is the essence of the decisions approved in recent days by the NATO military leadership. But did the leadership succeed entirely in achieving the goals set on the eve of the Brussels session? Evidently not. Despite all attempts to emphasize unity in NATO's ranks, the documents adopted in the Belgian capital reflect substantial disagreements on a number of issues between the United States and certain West European countries. Greece expressed disagreement with individual provisions in the decisions concerning building up the bloc's nuclear might and deploying American medium-range nuclear missile weapons on West European territory. Spain abstained from signing the Military Planning Committee's communique: Its government has announced its intention of freezing the process of integration into NATO and holding a national referendum on the country's participation in the North Atlantic bloc.

All the same, U.S. representatives and their NATO underlings were generally able to "tighten up" Atlantic discipline and take a certain step along the path of reducing the bloc partners' policy to a "common denominator." They intend to take the next step along this path at the bloc Council session to be held next week.

U.S. 7TH ARMY COMMANDER ON NEW EUROPEAN WEAPONS

LD061638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 Dec (TASS) -- Gen F.J. Kroesen, commander of the U.S. 7th Army in Europe, reported in Heidelberg that in the coming 5 years U.S. troops will receive over 400 types and systems of new weapons. This "modernization" program will cost taxpayers a great sum -- about $50 billion.

Exaggerating the hackneyed propaganda theses on the apparent "threat from the East" and the "dangerous lagging behind of the West in conventional weapons," the Pentagon representative in Europe said that increasing the strike power of the U.S. Army will in the first place be carried out by introducing up-to-date missile systems, and also "new generation" military helicopters. Such, according to him, are the helicopters AH-64, Apache and UH-60. The U.S. military also intends to gain military superiority over a potential "opponent" with the aid of the modern combat tanks M-1 and Abrams, which are already being introduced for arming certain Army divisions.

PRAVDA WARNS FRG OF U.S. PLAN FOR WAR IN EUROPE

LD031116 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 3 Dec 82

["FRG: There Is No Time to Waste" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- "Nowadays many people in Western Europe already realize that by deploying first-strike weapons on the territory of its allies, the USA thus makes them a target of a target of a retaliatory nuclear strike, hoping that it will thus gain an opportunity to sit snug across the ocean," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

Pointing to the attempts made by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl and Defence Minister M. Woerner to reassure the alarmed West German population by statements that the deployment of missiles will start "only" late next year and only unless the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Geneva produce no results by that time, the newspaper stresses: The very stand of making the FRG's security dependent on the benevolence of the USA, that is a power, whose declared aim is the deployment of missiles, is a source of perplexity. In addition there is quite enough evidence, which increases suspicion that the U.S. Administration regards the talks as a cover for its superarmament plans."

"The Pentagon's intention to turn the FRG into the main launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles has become a subject of much discussion in West Germany," the article goes on to say. The discussions increasingly disclose the anti-European essence of the NATO's nuclear decision. It appears as a purely "American" one, meeting the expansionist aims of the USA, the latter's intention to destroy the rough parity in strength existing in the world and in Europe, to ensure military superiority and prepare war 'at the theatre of military operation' that is far from the U.S. territory."

"The Soviet peace initiatives have shown the West Germans that contrary to all slanders against the USSR, it is out in actual fact to halt the arms race and growth of the danger of war in Europe. The important initiative, with which the USSR came out in mid-June, by making a unilateral solemn commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has been met with genuinely enormous interest in the FRG."

"There is no time to waste...," the newspaper stresses, "and if the healthy forces of the FRG, like those of the whole of Western Europe prove to be able to say a firm 'no' to proponents of rearmament, this means that a resolute 'yes' will thus be said to peace and international cooperation in Europe."

U.S. MILITARIZATION OF SPACE ASSAILED

PM031355 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by V. Dmitriyev: "Counter to Common Sense"]

[Text] "Space is a future theater of military operations," "a new space policy," "space military command" — these and similar phrases have recently been uttered increasingly frequently in the Pentagon. In the newspapers they are traditionally accompanied by figures indicating tens of billions of dollars, resting on them as space rockets rest on launchpads.

By 1988 the U.S. "cosmic" military budget will be at least $14 billion, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports. Before 1987 the Pentagon plans to spend $10.9 billion on projects connected with the militarization of space. As a whole U.S. expenditure on military space programs will increase 10 percent per year.

"For us space is primarily a theater of military operations," Lt Gen R. Henry, deputy chief of the U.S. Space Command. The general's cynicism is, frankly, not surprising -- it is entirely in the spirit of the Pentagon. But the gallant optimism with which he counts on fighting with nuclear weapons in space and surviving intact is naive. The outcome of a nuclear conflict, whether it occurs on earth or in space, is predordained. Such a war will undoubtedly end in universal catastrophe.

Nonetheless there are people in the United States who are seriously discussing "space warfare." For instance, E. Teller, the "father" of the U.S. hydrogen bomb, proposed a nuclear "innovation" which, it transpires, can be deployed in space immediately. This device, a description given by THE NEW YORK TIMES states, will center on a nuclear bomb and the device's might is provided by lasers. "Special devices," the newspaper reports, "will target the lasers at missiles, the bomb will detonate and the radiation caused by its detonation will activate the lasers and the lethal rays will be carried earthward." The potential of this weapon is being seriously discussed in the White House.

Washington is also examining other plans for the militarization of space. The Pentagon is planning to use navigation satellites for tactical purposes, in targeting missiles and aircraft. These satellites are already being put into orbit to guide nuclear missiles on board U.S. submarines. At the same time antisatellite systems including the so-called "killer satellites" are also being created.

So the military space "boom" in the United States is becoming a dangerous reality. But it is notable that it is not only the Pentagon which is displaying interest in space. U.S. private capital is also interested in it. The world's first private rocket, the Conestoga-1, whose creation and testing are subsidised by a group of Texas millionaries who have invested $3.5 million in the enterprise, has flown 321 miles. Within as little as 3 years their "private freight" could be put into orbit -- that is the forecast of the resourceful "colonizers" of space.

But where is the guarantee that the enterprising rocket owners will not put their own "private" military freight in orbit? Where is the guarantee that some "cosmic" Bonaparte will not show an interest in this freight?

The United States gives no such guarantees. The theme of the nuclear threat from space is treated with gloating relish in the cinema, on television and in the pages of space comics. The idea of the inevitability of space wars is constantly dinned into the Americans' consciousness.

Meanwhile the U.S. "generals from space" are zealously stockpiling space weapons. It is not enough for them that the world, through their fault, has become a powder keg. They also want to encircle it with the nuclear orbits of their space monsters.

As for the USSR, our country suggested to the United States several years ago the renunciation of the creation of new systems of weapons of mass destruction and in particular the prevention of the militarization of space. There was no positive response, although it was a case of reciprocal undertakings.

Space is infinite; we know that from childhood. Man's potential to study it is also infinite. This is proved by the entire course of peaceful space research.

But "studying" space with the aid of nuclear bombs ready to detonate at any minute is madness. It is countered by the common sense and will of mankind which does not want to wait for death either from earth or from space.

SHULTZ' TASK IN W. EUROPE: PRESSURE ON ALLIES

LD062208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1032 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 6 Dec (TASS) -- The U.S. secretary of state, G. Shultz, is flying to Western Europe today. He will take part in the NATO Council session in Brussels and will visit Bonn, Paris, Madrid, Rome, The Hague and London.

Shultz's tasks will include, as statements by American officials make clear, putting further pressure on the West European allies of the United States with the aim of further activating their military preparations.

A high-ranking State Department official, who held a press briefing on the eve of Shultz's departure, stated that in Brussels primary attention will be paid to "strengthening the military positions" of NATO on the basis of the decision taken in December 1979, the so-called "dual decision."

Washington, as the State Department spokesman made clear, is not abandoning attempts to obtain from the West Europeans a further increase in their military expenditure with the aim of building up the aggressive might of NATO. Having admitted that the West European countries are experiencing serious difficulties in the economic sphere, he stressed at the same time that in the U.S. Administration's opinion they must all "do more" in the military sphere. Washington also continues to maintain the view that Spain "must be a member of NATO" despite the intention expressed by the new government of that country "to freeze" the process of its integration in the North Atlantic bloc and to hold a national referendum on the issue.

Great attention in Brussels, as official U.S. circles state, will be paid to relations between the East and the West, the Soviet-American talks on limiting weapons at which the United States is trying to break the approximate balance of forces which has come about in Europe and in the world. The State Department spokesman indicated the U.S. intention to keep to the "proposals" put forward by Reagan in this field and in particular to his so-called "zero option" which demands from the USSR measures of unilateral disarmament in exchange for "a promise" from Washington not to deploy around 600 of its cruise missiles and Pershing missiles in Europe.

As regards trade and economic relations between East and West, Washington, which has learnt nothing by the failure of its "sanctions" against the USSR, intends to continue and even to step up pressure on its allies with the aim of forcing them to curtail these mutually advantageous links. He stated that, as before, the United States is seeking "wide agreement" and "the coordination of positions" with its allies on the issue of trade with the East which, in fact, means twisting their arms. Such a policy from Washington is evoking sharp criticism from numerous West European countries, in particular France, as the State Department spokesman was forced to admit.

He also confirmed the existence of serious disagreements between the United States and its allies on issues of the economy and trade, which Shultz will discuss in Brussels and in other West European capitals. The administration spokesman said that the recently held session of GATT only led to "extremely insignificant progress" in removing these contradictions. The reason for this lies in the economic crisis which has gripped the Western countries and in Washington's policy of trying to resolve its own difficulties at the expense of its trade partners.

COMMENTATORS SCORE NATO SESSIONS' OUTCOME

Serov on Nuclear Threat

LD031720 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 3 Dec 82

["On the Path of War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- TASS political commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

On the eve and in the course of the "Atlantic Week" the NATO propaganda men wasted a lot of paper and ink in their attempt to prove that the North Atlantic bloc supposedly strives to avoid nuclear war and that the build up of conventional armaments will help raise the "nuclear threshold" and thereby put off, if not remove, the danger of nuclear conflict. In this connection they lavished praise on the so-called "Rogers Plan" named so after the commander-in-chief of the joint NATO Forces in Europe.

Indeed, the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee adopted a detailed programme of building up non-nuclear types of armaments that will require of the bloc's members an annual increase of military spending by at least four per cent in real terms.

But it would be a great delusion to think that an acceleration of the non-nuclear arms race is capable of eliminating or even diminishing the threat of nuclear war. This was even admitted by the participants in the session themselves. Thus, the author of the already mentioned plan, the American General Bernard Rogers said with a soldier's bluntness in an interview to the West German newspaper WELT, that "we reserve the right to be the first to use nuclear arms." As to the FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, in an interview with West German television he stressed that the build up of conventional arms "by no means signifies a reunification of nuclear arms."

The results of the meetings of the NATO governing bodies confirm these statements. The decision was adopted to continue intensive preparations for the deployment in Western Europe of 572 American medium-range nuclear missiles which, as is known, are first strike weapons.

The policy of building up of conventional arms while simultaneously intensively preparing for nuclear war does not lessen the nuclear danger in any way. For the creation of new, ever more sophisticated types and systems of non-nuclear weapons and the further concentration of such weapons in Western Europe only increase the risk of a military conflict there and by no means decrease the danger of nuclear war. The more so that the NATO countries, as different from the USSR, have not assumed the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is apt to recall in this connection that the Pentagon views the European Continent as a convenient "theatre of war" involving the use both of conventional and chemical and nuclear weapons. It is regarded as convenient because in the opinion of the Pentagon strategists it makes it possible to keep the nuclear threat away from the territory of America. This, however, hardly suits the peoples of Europe which do not want to become nuclear hostages of Washington and perish in the flames of a nuclear war unleashed by it.

## Drobkov on War 'Escalation'

LD040800 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- "The sessions in Brussels have demonstrated anew that the North Atlantic alliance is pursuing its old course of aggravating international tension and whipping up the arms race," Vladislav Drobkov writes in PRAVDA in his comments on the sessions of NATO's steering bodies in the Belgian capital.

The results of the sessions of the Military Committee, the Eurogroup, the Nuclear Planning Group and the Military Planning Committee of NATO testify to the alliance's intention to continue the escalation of its war preparations, the commentary says. The communique of the Nuclear Planning Group, for instance, reiterates the partners' readiness to fulfill on schedule the 1979 decision to deploy in Europe almost 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. The documents produced by the Eurogroup envision NATO's further conventional build-up and a rise in the contribution of Western Europe to these efforts.

"To all appearances, Washington and its closest allies have again imposed their own views of most problems on the minor partners," the author states. "Small wonder the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger voiced his utmost satisfaction with the outcome of the latest NATO sessions. In addition to support for the plans to deploy Pershing-IIs and cruise missiles in Europe, the American delegation secured from the NATO partners approval for the new round of the race in strategic nuclear arms initiated by the United States -- namely, the development of a complex of siloes for MX missiles."

"The participants in the sessions also stated the 'need' to support the United States in its self-styled role of the world policeman," the commentator concludes. "The Military Planning Committee pointed out the possibility of rendering assistance by different NATO countries to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in its actions outside NATO's zone of operations."

## NATO COUNTRIES HAMPER CSCE FINAL DRAFT

LD031856 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid December 3 TASS -- Intensive work is under way at the Madrid meeting of the countries taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to draft a final document.

It is pointed out in trustworthy local circles that the delegations of the USSR, the other fraternal socialist countries and, in fact, the overwhelming majority of the participants in the Madrid meeting are making consistent efforts to regear its work along constructive lines and bring to naught the outbursts of confrontation provoked by some NATO countries, especially the United States, and their continued attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other states. At the plenary meeting on December 3 the U.S. delegation made another slanderous statement, which met with a befitting rebuff on the part of the delegations of the USSR and the GDR.

Attention is drawn in the same circles to the fact that the NATO countries, which made a number of patently unacceptable amendments and additions to the draft final document sponsored by the neutral and non-aligned countries, are trying to frustrate the preparation of this draft -- the sole real basis for the further work of the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet representatives made statements at the meetings of the heads of the delegations and in the editing groups, which contained a call to embark on productive talks and a critical, well-argued analysis of the NATO countries' attempts to complicate efforts to attain accords on the remaining unsettled questions concerning the final document, which would suit all the 35 participants in the meeting. And such calls do not remain just words. They are being complemented by the entire practical work of the delegations of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The discussion of individual sections of the final document and the search for mutually acceptable wordings continue.

In the past week the Madrid meeting examined questions pertaining to the introductory part of the final document, to the principles of inter-state relations, to the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe, as well as to cooperation in humanitarian fields. The delegations continue to maintain useful unofficial contacts.

NEED FOR LOS CONVENTION CITED; U.S. ROLE RECALLED

U.S. Demands, Negative Vote

LD040022 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Reports from Washington quoting official sources reaffirm the United States' refusal to sign the International Convention on the Law of the Sea. Our commentary is by Viktor Olin.

The Law of the Sea Conference, now some 10 years old, is to meet for its final session in Jamaica next week. It is due to approve the final act and open the comprehensive convention for signature. The convention regulates the activities of states in deepsea mining and attendant areas. The question become increasingly important as landbased resources get exhausted. Modern technology has already made it possible to mine minerals in coastal regions and further progress holds the promise of getting the deepsea resources and making their development profitable.

The seabed holds many millions of tons of various metals, fuels and other minerals whose cost defies calculation. It has taken many years of effort and the readiness of all the negotiating partners to compromise to draft an international agreement taking into account the interests of all states. However, the atmosphere of cooperation at the conference lasted only until the Reagan administration came along, because when it did the American delegation began acting only in order to secure unilateral advantages. It has opposed the final document provision declaring that the resources of the sea belong to the whole of humanity and it has tried to block joint measures to establish effective international cooperation in working the riches of the sea.

The Reagan administration also spoke establishing control over mining in international waters and against the developing states and national liberation movements sharing equally in profits. Although other conference participants showed time and again their readiness to compromise, the United States insisted, often in the form of an ultimatum, that its demands be met. As a result, when the final draft of the international convention was put to a vote last April, the United States voted against.

The Soviet Union, though finding some points in the document objectionable, too, has nonetheless shown a readiness to cooperate with other states, realizing that further economic progress in the world depends to a great extent upon this.

Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union has said it will accede to the convention. Washington's course at the present concluding stage of the talks shows that it is prepared to recognize the interests of others so long as nothing is definite. As soon as things (?clear) up, it has invariably chosen to imitate the first gold hunters of Klondike days in grabbing as much as possible and getting rid of the rivals by any means.

## U.S. 'Sabotage'

LD061106 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Montego Bay December 6 TASS -- The final session of the third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea is to open in the seaside city of Montego Bay, Jamaica. The session is to end up with the signing of a convention regulating all aspects of the use of the expanses and resources of the world ocean.

The convention provides for the establishment of an international body responsible for the use of the seabed resources, especially valuable concretions containing cobalt, nickel, copper, manganese and other minerals. The need for the adoption of such a comprehensive document stems from the many political and economic problems created by the economic use of the world ocean on an increasingly large scale. Official delegations from about 160 countries participated in the drafting of the convention.

It naturally took considerable flexibility on the part of all governments, their readiness to agree to compromises and to forge certain benefits for the sake of common interests. As a result of such an approach by the overwhelming majority of states it was possible to work out a document which represents a balanced complex of compromise accords.

During the last year of this conference its participants had to overcome not only considerable legal and technical difficulties but also fierce attempts by the Reagan administration to undermine the international accords already achieved. Washington suddenly demanded unilaterally a revision of a very important section of the agreed-upon text concerning rules for mining mineral resources in the international region of the seabed.

The Reagan administration resorted to sabotage of the final efforts to prepare the convention in the interests of American corporations which want to use the seabed resources uncontrolled. As was pointed out by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the President anathemizes everything that stands in the way of American business.

Washington's imperial position is sharply criticised, especially by the developing countries, which stress that the USA ignores not only their interests but also its former commitments.

Despite pressure from Washington, the text of the convention was approved in April this year. Yet the Reagan administration continues its attempts to undermine the international accords. In October this year the White House sent D. Rumsfeld, former U.S. defence secretary, to the capitals of a number of Western powers in order to persuade them not to sign the document, But the mission failed.

On the eve of the opening of the final session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, the General Assembly adopted a resolution welcoming the adoption of the convention. The assembly urged the governments of all states to refrain from any actions that may damage the convention.

SPECIALIST ON EAST-WEST TRADE, TECHNOLOGY IMPACT

LD041250 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Interview in English with Dr (Vsevelod Marenov), Soviet specialist in East-West economic relations, by (Vadim Muchkin) -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the BBC program "24 Hours" on 17 November three experts discussed the part played by Western technology in the Soviet economy and its effect on Soviet military potential. Taking part in the program were the American Senator Sam Nunn and Dr Erickson of Edinburgh University. They claimed that the Soviet Union makes wide use of advanced Western technology in developing its arms system. What can you say in this connection, Dr (Marenov)?

[Answer] Well, it appears to me as if the Reagan administration is obsessed with the idea that the sales of Western technology strengthen the Soviet military potential and thereby damages the defense interests of the West. Early this year NEWSWEEK mentioned that the Reagan administration is arguing forcefully that Western technology has contributed significantly to the Soviet strategic needs. On many occasions, administration officials have claimed that the Soviet Union used Western technology in its defense system.

I follow Western literature on this subject closely. What strikes me most about such claims is that they have no foundation whatever. For instance, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT claimed on 2 August that according to U.S. officials some of the U.S. equipment has improved the accuracy of Russian missiles aimed at the United States.

[Question] In the BBC's "24 Hours" program Dr Erickson said that sales to the Soviet Union of precision ball bearing machines helped to improve the guidance systems of Soviet missiles.

[Answer] No, I really have very strong doubts that Dr Erickson is in any position to say what kind of ball bearings are used in Soviet missiles. It stands to reason that the designers of such missiles will think twice before making the accuracy of their missiles dependent on the Western supplies of precision machine tools. Generally speaking, the Soviet Union treats it defense far too seriously to make it dependent on supplies of Western technology. This is borne out by the history of the development of Soviet techology.

After all, we were the first to put a satellite and man into space. This country develops powerful launch vehicles without borrowing Western technology. By the way, there were no, practically no, technological exchanges with the West at the time. By the mid-seventies when technological exchanges between (?us and the) West were at their peak, the Soviet Union had already achieved parity with the United States in all strategic arms -- again relying on its own technological resources. Western technology has never had any bearing on Soviet military potential. I'm sure that if the American managed to establish that Western technology has been used in Soviet arms a spate of sensational reports would have followed, but so far all we have here is speculation.

[Question] Why do you think the Reagan administration goes on claiming that high technology transfers to the Soviet Union are dangerous?

[Answer] I understand that the Reagan administration wants to curtail trade between Western Europe and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is because this trade, being mutually beneficial, has a positive effect on this country's economy. It's [word indistinct] it has the same effect on the Western economies. But according to the Reagan administration, what is good for the Soviet Union is bad for the West, and that is why it is calling for the end to the East-West trade.

Besides, Washington fears that trade between the NATO countries and the Soviet Union can weaken Atlantic solidarity.

[Question] In what way?

[Answer] You know the Reagan adminstration fears that mutually beneficial trade between its allies and the Soviet Union may induce them to adopt a soft approach to the Soviet Union. But, according to Mr Reagan, the West should be united in a hardline policy of uncompromising confrontation with the Soviet Union. Besides, the U.S. corporations have a stake in undermining the economy of the Western European and Japanese competitors by isolating them from the lucrative and large Soviet market. And since technology makes up the lion's share of Western European -- and in particular, British -- exports to the Soviet Union, [words indistinct] target of American sanctions.

[Question] The United States claims that Western technology directly contributes to the Soviet military potential, now what can you say to that?

[Answer] Dr Erickson, you mentioned, from the "24 Hours "program, even went so far as to claim that Swedish computers which have gone into a traffic control system for Moscow's new airport may have military applications. If you follow this line of reasoning you may say as well that the chemical fertilizer plant built in this country by Britain has increased Soviet defense might, too.

Now, in this connection, I would like to quote from an interview granted to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT by Richard Pipes, a leading adviser on Soviet affairs with the Reagan administration. I quote: If we restrict Western technology and credits we can induce the Soviets to shift resources out of defense into capital investment and possibly the consumer sector. End quote. He went on to say that if the Russians were forced to build, say, a farm machinery factory with their own resources, they would have to divert equipment, technology and personnel from the military sector to [words indistinct]. Washington is now trying to impose its cold war attitudes on its allies, and in particular on Great Britain. It claims that not only British exports to the Soviet Union are damaging British security, but imports from the Soviet Union are as damaging.

[Question] In what way can imports from the Soviet Union damage Western interests, then?

[Answer] In the eyes of the Reagan [word indistinct] simply [word indistinct]. Well, take for instance the pipeline to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe. According to some Western estimates, the Soviet Union will be making an annual profit of no less than some $5 billion when the pipeline is fully operational. Now, Western Europeans believe that part of this money will be spent on buying Western goods, which in turn will create jobs in Western Europe, and I must say that they are perfectly right. But in Washington they think very differently.

Now let's hear what Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle had to say. I quote: A significant part of these earnings will go to strengthen the Soviet military. These revenues will facilitate the purchase in the West of sophisticated Western technology, much of which will support the modernization of the Soviet military-industrial establishment. End quote.

[Question] It follows from this kind of approach that all trade with the Soviet Union should be stopped because every import of Soviet furs or say vodka contribute to Soviet currency reserves.

[Answer] In fact, Washington is trying to involve Western Europe in a trade war and an economic blockade against the Soviet Union. The sole aim of the American campaign about the alleged contribution of Western technology to the Soviet military potential is to justify the trade war against the Soviet Union and undermine the mutually beneficial trade relations between the Soviet Union and America's allies.

[Question] And all this goes on in spite of the fact that previous experience suggests that no amount of economic sanctions can work against such a self-sufficient country as the Soviet Union, and in spite of the obvious fact that no amount of sanctions can be effective now that the international situation has changed. And this is borne out, among other things, by the fact that the Reagan administration itself was forced to lift its embargo on the sales of Western technology for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

## TRADE MINISTER REPORTS FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

LD060958 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 6 Dec 82

["Important Factor of Strengthening Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- Over the Tenth Five-Year Plan period, the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover nearly doubled, Nikolay Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, writes in PRAVDA. A confident start has been made in the current five year plan period. In 1981 the USSR's foreign trade turnover reached 109,700 million rubles, which is a 17 per cent increase on the figure of the previous year. In 1982, the Soviet Union's foreign trade is continuing to be on a rise: over the nine months the increase was 9.7 per cent as compared with the same period last year. It must be borne in mind that every percent in the increase in foreign trade stands now for a weighty sum of more than 1,000 million roubles. In the current year the Soviet Union's foreign trade is to top, on the whole, 115,000 million roubles.

The socialist countries occupy a leading place in the Soviet Union's foreign trade (more than 50 per cent of its volume). Trade with the socialist countries last year was worth 57,900 million Roubles, the CMEA member countries accounting for 52,200 million. From 1976 to 1980 trade grew annually 11.6 per cent, and the increase last year was 14 per cent.

Touching upon trade and economic cooperation with the developing Asian, African and Latin American countries, the minister stresses that in 1981 trade turnover with them was 16,500 million roubles.

A striking illustration is cooperation with India, which has been marked by the conclusion of a long-term programme for economic, trade and scientific cooperation for a term from ten to 15 years. During the recent visit to the USSR of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, both sides reaffirmed their determination to increase one and half-two fold the volume of trade by the year of 1986 and ensure its high growth rates before 1990.

Nikolay Patolichev points out that in the seventies, trade turnover with the capitalist countries grew 6.7 fold. He points out the successful development of trade and economic relations with the FRG, Finland, France and Austria. A positive element in particular is the statement by the new FRG Government that it will continue the policy of cooperation with the socialist states and promote the implementation of the present commitments as regards deliveries.

In recent years, in its economic relations with the socialist states, Washington has been putting up artificial barriers, characteristic of the "cold war" times, the minister continues. This course has also been pursued by the White House in its relations with the developing states. The USA is exerting crude pressure also on its allies. By drawing them into increasingly insane arms race and striving to make them obedient participants in the trade war against the socialist community, Washington thus hopes to weaken the economic potential of both Western Europe and Japan and knock down America's rivals.

The restrictions imposed by the American side, the failure to implement a number of contracts for the supply of equipment to the Soviet Union are a source of distrust in U.S. firms, not only for Soviet foreign trade organizations, but also for companies of other states. This policy is a source of concern also for the American firms, which have a stake in developing business relations with the USSR.

WEST'S SUBVERSIVE ACTS CAUSE OAU SUMMIT FAILURE

LD051122 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- The second futile attempt to convene in Tripoli the 19th meeting of the countries, members of the Organization of African Unity, at the level of heads of state and government, is the result of subversive activities of the imperialist states on the African Continent, writes the newspaper PRAVDA analysing the situation in Africa.

"What has taken place in Tripoli," PRAVDA writes, "is only the tip of an iceberg. Actually, the West has long been shattering the OAU. It has been sowing nationalistic and religious strife between the African states. Foreign military bases were established in some countries. Attempts are being made to set the northern, Arab part of the continent, against tropical, Black Africa. '"French-speaking' and 'English-speaking' groupings appeared. What is at issue is not natural and normal regional cooperation, but the desire to tie stronger separate countries to former colonial powers and the United States, to keep the natural wealth and markets under the control of Western monopolies."

"It is not difficult to understand why a strong and united OAU does not suit the West. The Organisation of African Unity on the whole stands on anti-imperialist, anti-racist positions. The tone of the organisation is set by the forces which declare for immediate granting of independence to the last colony in Africa -- Namibia, which disclose Washington's alliance with the racist Republic of South Africa. The OAU is drawing up measures for economic development of Africa, protection of its interests from intrusion by transnational corporations, etc."

"Though the Tripoli meeting was frustrated," PRAVDA writes, "a joint meeting of leaders of 30 states was held there. Discussed at the meeting was, as was said by the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, a number of political and economic problems, questions linked with final decolonisation of the continent.

"The declaration, which was issued after the meeting, wrathfully denounced the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and the Israeli aggression against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon, and stresses the readiness to continue the efforts towards the holding of the next session of the OAU assembly. A special 'contact committee' was formed for the purpose. In other words, the struggle to prevent the split of the Organisation of African Unity is continuing."

ROMANOV RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR IN LENINGRAD

LD061920 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Leningrad December 6 TASS -- Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Leningrad regional CPSU committee, has received in the Smolnyy Palace today Arthur Hartman, ambassador of the USA to the USSR.

In the course of their talk the sides exchanged opinions on certain aspects of the Soviet-American relations. The ambassador's attention was drawn to the constructive proposals made by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for improving the international situation in his speech at the November 1982 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

Lev Zaykov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad Soviet of Peoples Deputies, took part in the conversation.

SENATE COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARINGS ON BROADCASTING

LD062304 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 7 TASS -- The Reagan administration is going to invigorate the activities of the Voice of America, "Freedom"[as received] and Free Europe radio stations which are actually its instruments of psychological warfare. This follows from the hearings held on Monday in the Senate Foreign Relations Commission.

Kenneth Tomlinson, assigned to the post of associate director of the U.S. Information Agency on radio broadcasting and at the same time director of the Voice of America radio station, said that the U.S. Administration had developed "vast plans" to increase technical potentialities of that subversive radio station.

K. Tomlinson said that he was optimistic about the future. This optimism was based on the fact that U.S. leaders, especially President Reagan, understand the importance of international broadcasting for U.S. policy, he pointed out. As in known, one of the particular features of this policy is the attempt to undermine social and political systems of socialist countries.

F. Shakespeare, chairman of the International Broadcasting Agency and J. Buckley, president of the "Freedom" and Free Europe radio stations, who spoke at the hearings, demanded that another 22 million dollars at a time be allocated to finance the activities of the radio stations. They also informed the commission of the plans to open "branches" of the stations in northern Pakistan, close to the border with Afghanistan, and in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean.

ARAB LEAGUE COMMITTEE STOPS IN BEIJING

XINHUA Commentary

LD061448 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing December 6 TASS -- In connection with the arrival in the PRC of the Arab delegation of the "committee of seven", the XINHUA agency issued a commentary stressing that throughout the 34 years of its aggressive wars Israel has not only impudently captured large territories of the Arab countries bordering on it but has occupied the whole territory of Palestine, including Jerusalem.

Israel completely disregards condemnation by the peoples of the whole world and the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council, high-handedly preventing a just Middle East settlement, chiefly because, XINHUA points out, American hegemonism gives it all-round aid and support. All governments of the United States have seen in Israel their close ally and a bridgehead in the Middle East. Acting jointly with Israel they have been even impudently trying to strike out Palestine from the map of the world.

The government and people of China, the agency goes on to say, are expressing their sympathy and support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression, for the return of the lost lands and resolutely support the heroic Palestinian people, who are waging a struggle under the PLO leadership for the exercise of their national rights, including the right to national self-determination and creation of their state. The government and people of China strongly condemn Israel for aggression, expansion and bloody crimes perpetuated by it with U.S. support. They also hope that the Arab countries will strengthen cohesion in the struggle against the common enemy in the name of the speediest, all-round and just settlement of the Middle East problem.

Talks With Officials

LD061628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov and Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] According to reports from Beijing the delegation of the seven-member committee of the Arab League today held talks with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and other Chinese officials. At the talks the Arab plan for settlement in the Near East, drawn up by the conference of heads of states and governments in the Arab League in Fes, was discussed. The talks in Beijing are the final ones of the tour by the seven-member committee of capitals of countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council. The Chinese press agency, XINHUA, gave a high assessment of the Arab plan, calling it the basis for a just and universal solution of the Near East crisis. Today the visit by the delegation of the seven-member committee to Beijing comes to an end. Head of the delegation Husayn, king of Jordan, will remain in China as he begins his first official visit to the PRC on Tuesday.

COMMENTARY ON NAKASONE ADVENT TO POWER

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Overview

PM061525 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[APN and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent M. Yefimov "Commentary": "Inherited Knots"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The 40 day "political vacuum" has at last been filled and Japan has acquired its 47th premier and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) a chairman.

Throughout those 40 days a struggle for the LDP chairmanship was waged in the corridors of political power — an unprecedentedly bitter struggle.

As a result of complicated calculations, intrigues and agreements, four candidates were nominated -- all former Cabinet ministers. But there was one clear favorite in the complex political contest — Yasuhiro Nakasone. He was backed not only by the faction he himself heads but also by the two largest party grouping led by K. Tanaka and Z. Suzuki.

Here it is necessary to explain one rather characteristic detail which illustrates political morals here quite vividly. The biggest (108 parliamentary deputies) and therefore the most influential LDP faction is headed by...former Prime Minister K. Tanaka, who is not a party member. He has officially left the party because he is under investigation over the affair of bribes paid by the American Lockheed Company. The verdict is expected next year (the trial has already been going on for 6 years), but for the time being the man under investigation is keeping a comparatively firm hold on the reins of power.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the election campaign or perhaps even slightly earlier, sensational reports began to appear in the press: Various kinds of misdemeanors were exposed.

The following incident happened. One highly respected television commentator permitted himself to observe in a Sunday program that in one prefecture there was a case of voting papers being bought up from ordinary party members (the rule is that each party member should mail the voting paper himself). Why? They were resold to two candidates. In this connection the commentator called on them to "play by the book."

In this connection the newspaper ASAHI considered it worth conducting an experiment. Its correspondents visited many ordinary LDP members living on the periphery. The "electors'" answers were disheartening: "I gave my uncompleted voting paper to the owner of a vegetable store with whom I have been associated for many years. He promised to send it off." "I gave my uncompleted voting paper to the head of our fishing cooperative," and so forth.

In speaking of the election battles we must give due credit for the energy of all the candidates. Y. Nakasone, for instance, visited 26 prefectures, and I. Nakagawa even more -- 31. According to the onmiscient reports, Nakasone spent 500 million yen (nearly $2 million) on his campaign. The participants reached the halfway mark with these results: In front, leaving his rivals far behind, was Y. Nakasone, with more than half the votes.

This figure is relatively well known in Japan's political world. The son of a timber merchant, he has done much in his 64 years. After graduating from Tokyo University he entered the Ministry of Home Affairs, where he served for just 1 week.

The war began -- he became cashier on a warship. He ended his service as a lieutenant. After Japan's defeat he returned to the ministry, but soon decided to engage in politics. On his first attempt in 1947 he entered parliament, and for 35 years now he has remained permanently on the conservative benches. In 1950 he received a ministerial portfolio for the first time, and since then he has constantly been given high government or party posts.

Now his "golden hour" has struck. It is rather difficult to formulate the new premier's political creed. In 1956 he supported the Cabinet decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, but he later advocated a Japanese-American security treaty. He is a known supporter of revising the country's peaceful Cosntitution and he advocates a powerful army.

It took the Japanese parliament only 20 minutes to run through the procedure necessary for the election of a new prime minister. It will doubtless take Y. Nakasone much longer to unravel the complex political knots which he has inherited from his predecessor. Let us mention just the main ones: The huge financial deficit and the sharp fall in business activity, the increase in Japan's military spending, outstripped by U.S. demands for a further increase in that burden, the failed administrative reform and the growing dissatisfaction with current policy among the people's masses; the uncompleted Lockheed affair and the LDP's stained reputation... In particular there is the question of the need to improve relations with the neighboring Soviet Union which were frozen as a result of direct U.S. pressure to the detriment of Japan's national interests.

## Policy Speech

OW060243 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Prime Minister Nakasone made a policy speech at a plenary session of the Japanese House of Representatives at 2 pm today. On the part dealing with foreign policy, our Tokyo correspondent, Vykhukhalev reports as follows:

Prime Minister Nakasone, in a 20-minute policy speech, emphasized that a lasting peace is the ardent desire of mankind. Moreover, twice in the speech -- in the opening and closing parts -- he declared that the new Japanese Cabinet would do everything in its power to help preserve world peace and make positive contributions to its consolidation. He expressed a similar view when referring to his Cabinet's defense policy. In doing so, he probably had in mind the misgivings of neighboring nations, particularly in Southeast Asia, over Japan's military buildup and close military cooperation with the United States.

Prime Minister Nakasone promised not to turn Japan into a military power, and to exercise discretion to keep Japan from becoming a military threat to neighboring countries. The Japanese Government will stick to the foreign policy line of peace and contribute to international efforts for disarmament, he added.

All this indicates that the Japanese leader's policy speech contains a series of positive statements. At the same time, the true meaning of his words remains to be seen. We will see it in the Japanese Government's specific future actions. The speech raises a number of questions. For instance, will Japan vote for a UN resolution to prevent nuclear war? Or will it continue to vote against, or abstain, as in the past?

Prime Minister Nakasone said that Japan will not become a military threat to neighboring nations. Then what stance will he take concerning the deployment to Japan of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, which can be equipped with nuclear weapons and which can attack targets in neighboring countries?

Prime Minister Nakasone also touched on Japan-Soviet relations in his policy speech, expressing his resolve to exert his utmost to firmly establish stable bilateral ties, based on genuine mutual understanding. On the other hand, however, he linked his position to a settlement on the so-called "northern territory issue."

This means that the new Cabinet's position regarding Japan-Soviet relations shows little difference from the unrealistic attitude of the previous Cabinet pegged on to a similar term as a condition for better relations. It appears that Tokyo is attempting to shift the whole responsibility onto the Soviet Union for no reason at all, by saying that whether or not there will be any development in bilateral relations depends on the Soviet Union.

Mutual efforts are required to improve and strengthen relations between the two countries. As for the Soviet Union, it has already made specific proposals in this area. They include the proposal for a good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty, which the Japanese authorities are trying to ignore, and for bilateral or multilateral talks on confidence-building measures. A move towards genuine mutual understanding should begin with consideration of these proposals, should it not? The raising of a territorial question is incompatible with the desire for good-neighborliness.

U.S. PRESSURES JAPAN ON MILITARY SPENDING

OW070221 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Anatolyev commentary: "Unchanged High-Handed U.S. Policy Towards Japan"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield and Air Force Lt Gen Charles Donnelly, commander of the U.S. Forces in Japan, have held talks with Japanese Defense Agency Director General Kazuko Tanikawa. In this connection, commentator Anatolyev made the following comment:

The United States is persistently pressing Japan to increase its military spending. The U.S. Government is also trying to obtain, as early as possible, Japanese technology, that can be utilized in military industry. Ambassador Mansfield held talks with Defense Agency Director General Tanikawa to urge the Japanese side to make a wholesale concession on those two questions.

The KYODO news agency reported that Ambassador Mansfield praised Japan for having increased its military spending by an annual average of 8 percent over the past 10 years. This amounts to more than 2.5 times the rate of increase in military expenditure which the United States is demanding of the NATO member countries in West Europe. But Washington thinks that this is still insufficient. U.S. leaders are forcing greater sacrifices on Japan without even concealing their dissatisfaction at Japan's militarization.

Ambassador Mansfield said it is regrettable that the Japanese side has not resolved the question of military technological cooperation with the United States in more than a year already, adding that he hopes that the new Cabinet will tackle this question with farseeing wisdom. The U.S. ambassador's remarks at his meeting with the Japanese Defense Agency director general, represent a high-handed policy which has its precedent.

The commander of the U.S. Forces in Japan, Lieutenant General Donnelly, repeated Ambassador Mansfield's demands like a parrot with the shamelessness which is peculiar to the incumbent U.S. Administration. At his talks with Defense Agency Director General Tanikawa, Donnelly pressed Japan to bear the cost of the construction of accommodation facilities needed for the deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers to the Misawa Base.

At the same time, he urged that a joint study on the question of the 1,000-nautical mile sealane defense be started as early as possible. General Donnelly put up those demands because a new plan designed to enhance the U.S. military role in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean is being worked out in the United States.

According to reports, there is a possibility that a delicate question might be created within the framework of this plan, which is linked to the provisions of the Japanese Constitution and the Japan-U.S. security treaty. The fact that the so-called joint study makes joint operations of the U.S. Air Force and the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force in open seas as its substance is one example.

The U.S. Government is not only applying pressure on Japan in the military area but is pressing for Japanese trade concessions as well. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige used blackmail, stating that if Japan does not expand the framework of import liberalization, it will result in intensifying the protectionist tendencies in the United States. The latest moves show that the U.S. side is applying increasingly crude pressures on Japan. Even worse, the United States does not even try to give heed to Japan's budgetary deficits, increased national debt or the upsurge in the Japanese people's antiwar campaigns.

Japanese mass media are expressing concern at such an arrogant attitude of the United States and the results it may possibly bring. ASAHI SHIMBUN writes, "Japan's diplomacy should not end in its relations with the United States," and TOKYO SHIMBUN stresses, "The anticipated reorganization of Japan-U.S. relations should not be something that toes the arms race policy pursued by the Reagan administration.

U.S.-JAPANESE EXERCISES, PROTESTS REPORTED

LD051424 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo December 5 TASS -- The all-time biggest joint U.S.-Japanese command and staff exercises of the ground forces codenamed "Yamasakura-3" began today at the Titose military base on the Hokkaido Island. According to the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, a total of 2,100 officers are taking part in them. The purpose of "Yamasakura-3" is the "training of cooperation during the repulsing of an enemy attack" on this north Japanese island, as well as of operations to transport there strike units of the Rapid Deployment Force from the U.S. territory.

The Japanese public is concerned over the whipping up of militaristic psychoses in the country and is not going to accept the official Tokyo policy. A demonstration was held today outside the Titose Base, sponsored by mass anti-war organizations. Over 1,000 people participating in it demanded the repealing of the exercises. The authorities dispersed the demonstration.

USSR TRADE COOPERATION WITH JAPAN DESCRIBED

Foreign Trade Official

LD062312 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 6 Dec 82

["In the Interests of Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union has always developed and continues to develop its trade and economic cooperation with Japan, proceeding from long-term interests of the sides, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, said Vladimir Sushkov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade. He spoke here today at

a press conference devoted to the 25th anniversary of the signing of a trade agreement between the USSR and Japan, which laid a legal foundation of the bilateral relations in the sphere of trade and economy.

Vladimir Sushkov stressed that the signing of the trade agreement had promoted the growth of trade between the two countries and the emergence of new types of business contacts. The volume of reciprocal deliveries has increased by about 100 times in the past 25 years and exceeded 3,000 million roubles in 1981.

Economic cooperation started in mid-sixties has brought good results.

The following joint projects have been realised -- the development of timber resources of the Far East, the construction of the first stage of the port of Vostochniy and the general agreement of technological chip [as received] and balances. Such major projects as the development of the South Yakutsk coal basin, the so-called "KS-3" project envisaging the development of timber resources of the Far East and the areas adjacent to the route of the Baykal-Amur mainline, and the project connected with the extraction of oil and gas in the Sakhalin Shelf are now being realised.

At the same time, V. Sushkov pointed out the negative impact on the development of Soviet-Japanese business cooperation of the pressure exerted on Japan from the outside with the aim of making Japanese business circles give up the expansion of mutually beneficial trade and economic ties with the USSR. "The Soviet side cannot regard so-called 'economic sanctions', bans and other restrictions in the sphere of trade between the two countries, imposed unilaterally, in any other way but as a violation of the letter and spirit of the trade agreement and trade contracts signed to develop it," the deputy minister said.

Speaking of the prospects of Soviet-Japanese business cooperation, V. Sushkov pointed out that there existed great and yet untapped possibilities in this field. He recalled that plans were being worked out for the 12th Soviet five-year period (1986-1990). In this connection a visit to Moscow in February, 1983 of a major Japanese delegation for economic talks will be of great interest. In the drafting of our plans we would like to take into consideration the interest of those Japanese companies which are cooperating with us, the deputy minister said.

Japanese firms have already come up with a number of initiatives, some of which can be taken into account in the new five-year plan.

Vladimir Sushkov mentioned ferrous metallurgy, coal mining and the processing of coal into liquid fuel, pipeline transportation of coal, gas extraction in Sakhalin and robot-building among the most promising spheres of Soviet-Japanese cooperation. All these problems are to be discussed during [words indistinct] February. The sides will discuss not only the development of Siberia, but also the participation of Japanese firms in the realisation of both major and small-scale Soviet projects.

## Benefits of Cooperation

OW070425 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The following is a commentary by Yuriy Afonin on trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and advanced capitalist countries, particularly Japan:

The world capitalist economy has long been experiencing a serious crisis. Despite occasional optimistic statements, there are no prospects for its recovery from this critical state for the time being.

This critical state of the capitalist economy has negative effects on international trade. According to data compiled by GATT, or the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, there was no growth at all in world trade in 1981, and this dull tone is continuing this year.

Even Japan, which has developed its foreign trade almost every year at a fairly high pace for the past 25 years, is now experiencing a trade slump. According to Japan's Export-Import Transaction Council, volume in trade this October showed a 21.7-percent decrease from the same month of last year.

In contrast to these dark features, the Soviet Union's trade with other countries, including capitalist nations, takes on a totally different aspect. According to data collected by the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the Soviet exports to major advanced capitalist countries in the first half of this year increased by 13 percent and its imports by 6 percent over the same period of last year. This trend is seen in the trade between the Soviet Union and Japan as well. The total value of the trade between the two countries in the first half of this year increased by 22.2 percent over the same period of last year. This data was published in the September issue of the Soviet journal FREE TRADE. These figures clearly show that East-West trade -- that is, trade between socialist and capitalist countries -- has now become an important factor in stabilizing and consolidating international economic relations. It is not exaggerating to say that the capitalist countries will face even greater economic difficulties unless they trade with the Soviet Union.

In his recent speech, CPSU General Secretary Andropov expressed Soviet readiness to carry out frank and sincere cooperation with all countries on a reciprocal basis. This approach can be applied to the trade and economic field as well. There is an increasing desire to expand trade and economic exchanges with the Soviet Union in various sectors of Japan. Evidence of this is the visit to Moscow planned next February by a mammoth economic mission headed by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

According to TOKYO SHIMBUN, at a press conference held the other day, President Nagano stressed that it is important for the Japanese Government to take an active approach toward the Soviet Union. He further said that Japan's trading activity is now in a sustained slump and that joint efforts by the government and private companies to expand trade with the Soviet Union will have a favorable effect on Japan's economy.

It goes without saying that Soviet-Japan trade benefits both sides. It will favorably affect world trade. It will also help improve relations between the Soviet Union and Japan in politics and other fields. It was said not very long ago that trade is like an engine, a driving force in the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

It seems quite timely for us to recall these words at this time as we greet the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of a trade and payments agreement between the Soviet Union and Japan.

USSR, JAPAN AGREE TO EXTEND FISHING AGREEMENTS

LD061720 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo December 6 TASS -- Soviet-Japanese fishery talks ended here today with the signing of a protocol prolonging for 1983 the Soviet-Japanese agreements on fishing off the shores of the USSR and Japan and on fishing quotas. The documents were signed by Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambasador to Japan, and Shintaro Abe, the foreign minister of Japan.

ZIAUL HAQ TALKS IN WASHINGTON PREVIEWED

Seyful-Mulyukov Report

LD062200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 6 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Gen Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, has arrived in the United States on a 10-day visit. He will meet with President Reagan on 7 December. He will also hold talks with Secretary of State Shultz and other representatives of the Washington administration. A great deal is already being written about this visit by the Western press. According to AFP, American officials stated on the eve of Haq's visit that Pakistan is an important bastion protecting the strategic interests of the West. In the words of a member of the State Department, President Reagan looks upon Pakistan as a front-line state or, to put it more precisely, as an American bridgehead in west Asia. This is why so much munificence is being displayed in the White House towards Islamabad's requests for arms and financial aid.

Last year Pakistan and the United States signed an agreement on aid valued at more than $3 billion. According to a NEW YORK TIMES report, President Ziaul Haq intends to obtain an increase in American financial and military assistance. During the talks there will be discussion of the concluding of contracts for the sale to Pakistan of sophisticated radio-electronic equipment and tanks and warships. Washington wants to make fresh deliveries of arms conditional upon Pakistan's agreement to the widespread use by the U.S. Navy and Air Force of military bases on its territory. The White House is placing particular emphasis on the use of Pakistan as a bridgehead for the struggle against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is reported that the so-called Afghan question will be at the center of the talks between Presidents Reagan and Haq.

U.S. Arms Supplies

LD071144 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 7 TASS -- The main issue discussed during the current official visit of President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan to the United States is stepped-up U.S. military aid to Islamabad. THE NEW YORK TIMES writes it is expected that President Ziaul Haq will ask the Reagan administration to reaffirm its pledge to supply to Pakistan 3.2 billion dollars in aid. Half that sum is to be spent for military purposes, specifically, paying for 40 U.S.-manufactured F-16 fighter-bombers to be supplied to the Pakistani regime, THE TIMES notes.

On the eve of his departure for the United States Ziaul Haq said in an interview with THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that in addition to F-16's, Washington was supplying to Islamabad artillery pieces, tanks, ammunition, electronic equipment and some other types of military equipment. It is pointed out here that the Pakistani side insists that it be granted next year an additional 300 million dollars in military credits.

Special emphasis made by Washington on its relations with Pakistan is explained by the fact that Pakistan is the principal jumping-off ground for international imperialism in its aggression against the neighbouring sovereign state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is precisely from Pakistani territory that bands of terrorists armed mainly with U.S.-manufactured weapons are dispatched into Afghanistan. The plans of U.S. militarists also include, according to informed sources, the use of Pakistani territory by the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. Commenting on the first official visit of the Pakistani president to the capital of the United States, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that it signifies a notable headway in strengthening contacts between Washington and Islamabad, above all, in the military field.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU MEETS SOVIET GENERALS

LD070730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Dec (TASS) -- N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, who are here on a visit.

GDR, USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD032338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The Foreign Trade Ministers of the GDR and the USSR, Horst Soelle and Nikolay Patolichev, met in Moscow on Friday for a talk. Questions pertaining to the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed.

BLOC, HUNGARIAN PEACE MOVEMENT DEFENDED

PM070911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Ilona Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian National Peace Council: "Banner of Peace and Labor"]

[Excerpts] Budapest -- The 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is a jubilee which inspires all the world's progressive people. Preparation for it generates a working mood. The results of the development of the new society, of the socialist system, are being summed up. Problems of fundamental global significance relating to all mankind are being examined in depth, from class positions. Each of us Communists is also weighing on the scales of his conscience his contribution to the development of Lenin's immortal cause.

This year is of special note: 65 years have elapsed since the adoption of the Decree on Peace, an outstanding document of historic importance. Even then, in the first days of October, the formula was born: Socialism and peace are indivisible.

Today we recall the voices heard almost all year in the auditoriums of the most authoritiative international forums, on the streets of cities in France and Italy, the FRG and Belgium, Britain and Japan. We recall the Peace March-82 and the heated clashes with police by the peace champions in the United States, where millions of Americans have taken part in demonstrations against the continuation of the nuclear arms race. Yes, this is now a reality: Foreign policy problems are becoming the concern of the peoples, the concern of millions. The "diplomacy of the peoples" is persistently raising the question of mankind's destiny.

The gigantic growth of the role of the people's masses in the present era is inseparable from the growth of the might and international influence of the USSR and the socialist community, the upsurge of the national liberation movement and the expansion of the front of antimonopoly struggle in the capitalist countries.

Since Lenin's Decree on Peace the Soviet Union has extended a hand to all states wishing to develop friendly relations with it. The spirit and letter of all the Soviet proposals over these 65 years have been subordinated to the main aim of averting war.

It is appropriate to speak here of the great contribution made to the formation and pursuit of the policy of peace and peaceful cooperation, detente and disarmament by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He had an outstanding role in the elaboration of the Peace Program for the Eighties, in the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, and in the resultant rebuffing of imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

The USSR's recent undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons may be termed unprecedented and historically unique. All peoples, parties and public movements must now consider that at one pole of world antagonism the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons except as a retaliatory step is ruled out. What about the other pole? The plans nutured by the U.S. imperialists for every sort of nuclear strike: preventive, measured [dozirovannyye], selective, one-time, and demonstration strikes. The doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war has now been supplemented by the doctrine of a "protracted" nuclear war. The people's masses can see increasingly clearly where the genuine threat to peace comes from, who is the real culprit in the aggravation of international tension, who is responsible for the fact that the implementation of a disarmament program and the total elimination of nuclear weapons have still not been successfully achieved.

The bourgeois press does not miss a chance to slander and belittle the antiwar movement in the socialist countries. When thousands and thousands of participants in the antiwar movement go out onto the streets of the socialist states, bourgeois propaganda asserts that only the "Western democracies" can permit themselves mass marches. Indeed, the Western press has in general called the peace movement in the socialist countries a "state" movement, that is, organized by coercion. What can we say in response to these fabrications? Yes, in Hungary demonstrations for peace receive the full support of the state organs. That is no accident. In our country public opinion coincides with the official position because it is elaborated with the participation of the broad masses and is fully shared by them.

The Hungarian peace fighters are strengthening their ties with all movements for the conservation of detente and against the threat of nuclear war. We have had a Peace and Friendship Month during which we spoke extensively of the Soviet peace initiatives. Discussions and "roundtable" conferences have been held with representatives of various organizations from Austria, the FRG, Italy and Finland. A seminar entitled "Urgent Tasks of the Struggle for Disarmament and International Security" has been held in conjunction with the International Institute for Peace. A center for the study of the problems of peace has been created under the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and eminent sociologists, economists and lawyers are taking part in its work. Writers' meetings, various types of discussions, and a meeting of representatives of the intelligentsia have been held. Mass gatherings and meetings were held during the Peace March-82 participants' stay in Hungary.

## FRENCH INDUSTRY MINISTER CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

NC051150 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, Dec 5 (AFP) -- French Research and Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement today ended a four-day official visit here centered on the renewal of the 10-year Franco-Soviet technical and scientific cooperation agreement due to expire in July.

If all goes well, observers said, the new agreement could be signed during a trip here next February by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Mr Chevenement told newsmen that 'no major difficulties exist' concerning renewal of the agreement, although both countries made their positions clear on their priorities during the talks.

The Soviets said they would want French contributions to future technical and scientific cooperation to be centered on the needs of their economy and the modernization of their industry.

Mr Chevenement, for his part, stressed the trade deficit between the two countries which in recent years has heavily favored the Soviet Union.

Although France has a slim advantage of some 2,370 million francs (about 350 million dollars) for the 1970 to 1980 decade, experts predict a deficit in favor of Moscow of about 10,000 million francs (1,300 million dollars), this year. In the first nine months of this year there was a 12.1 percent increase over 1981 in French imports from the Soviet Union, and an 8.8 percent decrease in its exports.

The new 10-year deal is expected to cover such areas as space, nuclear physics, oceanography, automation and energy conservation, reliable sources here said.

French industry could also contribute to Soviet projects in the agro industry and artificial fertilizer fields, they said.

Mr Chevenement mentioned the possibility of French participation in a planned Soviet gas desulfurization plant, known as "Project Astrakhan," they said.

On the sidelines of the technical discussions, Mr Chevenement also had political talks with a number of Soviet officials, including Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, Science and Technology Minister [as received] Guriy Marchuk -- his host -- and Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev.

## U.S. MISSILE PLANS FOR FRG 'SHROUDED IN SECRECY'

LD070745 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- Preparations for the deployment of new American missile weapons on the territory of the FRG are shrouded in secrecy, V. Sokolov, the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Bonn correspondent writes in the newspaper today.

Pointing out that after the recent accident of a truck carrying 'Pershing-1A' missiles, similar missile carriers once again emerged on West German road, the correspondent says:

"The suspicion has arisen that the command of the American forces in the FRG conducts a secret operation to partially redeploy 'Pershing-1' missiles and prepare American military bases in conformity with NATO's 'double-track decision' on the installation of new 'Pershing-2' and cruise missiles.

'The Federal Government," the article next says, "does not wish to make public information in this respect and confines itself to announcing that preparations for the implementation of NATO's 'double-track decision' continue, as had been envisaged. However, it is impossible to conceal the building of roads, reinforced shelters and the haulage of equipment."

The correspondent says that near the West German town of Bitburg work will begin before the end of this year on the construction of a base for the installation of cruise missiles though the talks between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe will continue. Moreover, dispatches are coming in from Washington to the effect that the United States plans to deploy more 'Pershing-2' missiles on FRG territory as had been envisaged by NATO's 'double-track decision.'

'The hidden preparations by the United States for the deployment of its missiles on West German territory calls in question Washington's desire seriously to hold the talks in Geneva,' the newspaper emphasizes.

NATO STRATEGY FOR SCANDINAVIA DISCUSSED

PM061603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[Capt 2d Class V. Kuzar "Military-Political Review": "NATO Plans for Northern Europe"]

[Text] A mass torchlight procession organized on the initiative of the national movement "No to Nuclear Weapons!" was held recently in the Norwegian capital, Oslo. This procession, like other demonstrations and rallies in various parts of the country, was timed to coincide with the 22 November discussion in the Storting (parliament) of the question of Norway's participation in financing the construction of facilities for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The NATO leadership's demand that Norway finance the deployment of U.S. missiles is part of the overall picture of the activation of militarist preparations on the North Atlantic bloc's northern flank. Other countries belonging to this bloc -- Denmark and Iceland -- and the neutral states of Sweden and Finland are also located there in addition to Norway.

NATO headquarters have long been showing increased interest in northern Europe. It has been attracting the attention of the Pentagon and Atlantic military leaderships because of its exceptionally important military-strategic position. As the U.S. journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS has written, "Since the shortest routes between many vitally important points in the old and new worlds run across the Arctic and northern Europe, it is consequently necessary to occupy favorable positions there to ensure supremacy over both continents."

NATO headquarters are also taking in account northern Europe's proximity to a number of vitally important areas of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Scandinavia and its surrounding waters are viewed by the Pentagon and NATO strategists as a bridgehead where it is planned to deploy shock groups of air and naval forces so as to conduct large-scale operations.

The statement of U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman that Norway and the Baltic are an "important theater of military operations" is well known, and West Germany's BONNER RUNDSCHAU, characterizing the Atlanticists' viewpoint, has written that "whoever controls the Baltic will hold a good starting position in wartime. He can attack the enemy from the flank."

Northern Europe also plays a significant part in NATO plans in peacetime. In the assessment of Western military experts, the fact that Norway, a bloc member, has a common border with the Soviet Union opens up great opportunities for radioelectronic intelligence and for the gathering of information about the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states.

The heightened interest in northern Europe, and above all in Norway, also stems not least from the discovery of large oil and gas stocks on Norway's continental shelf. U.S. monpolies and the Pentagon see Norwegian oil as an alternative source of this very important strategic raw material, particularly under conditions where supplies from the Middle and Near East could be sharply limited or even stopped completely. Talks are under way at present between Washington and Oslo on increasing oil extraction. And representatives of NATO circles have more than once expressed a desire to take Norway's oil-extracting regions "under the protection" of the bloc.

All these and a number of other factors from the basis of the North Atlantic bloc's so-called "northern strategy." However, NATO leaders are forced to take into account certain features of the policy of the bloc's Scandinavian members. As is well known, Norway and Denmark at one time qualified their NATO membership by adopting the so-called "base policy." Its essence, in brief, is that the deployment of foreign troops and military bases on these countries' territory in peacetime is not permitted. For a while the North Atlantic bloc leadership reconciled itself to this policy. But now the United States and NATO are trying to undermine it or at least to bypass it.

The desire of the military-political leadership of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc to strengthen their positions in Scandinavia and to expand their influence on the latter's policy and armed forces is shown particularly clear with regard to Norway. The NATO press has come down with all its might on that country in order to involve it in the arms race and also to obtain free access to its territory.

According to H. Kleven, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party, the country has already been transformed into a "giant aircraft carrier with military dumps, airfields, ports for submarines, including missile submarines and communications and warning systems which are being used for espionage purposes." The government that came to power in 1981, which is formed from representatives of Norway's bourgeois parties, is showing an increasing readiness to follow the U.S. and NATO militarist course. It is taking practical measures to expand military integration with other bloc countries and to accelerate its militarist preparations. As Norway's press reports, the country's Defense Ministry has formulated a plan for building the Armed Forces in 1984-1989 which envisages increasing the Army's combat might, improving its organizational structure and manning system and equipping it with new types of weapons and combat hardware. Military spending is increasing. Whereas in the year when Norway joined NATO such spending totaled 250 million krone, it has now grown to 10.4 billion kroner. Norway is surpassed only by the United States and Britain, among the NATO countries, in terms of per capita military spending.

Describing NATO's plans with regard to Norway, Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has written that the bloc's leadership "now wants to rely on pre-deployed arms and stockpiles for the allied forces which could be moved rapidly by air or sea into the combat zone." Such stockpiles are being set up in the Trondheim region. According to AFP figures, 24 U.S. 155 mm guns, 250 heavy trucks, 100 trailer trucks, bridge-building equipment, ammunition, fuel and provisions will be deployed there. In addition, all the equipment necessary for a marine assault brigade numbering about 10,000 men will be concentrated there in good time.

The delivery of U.S. arms and equipment to these dumps has already begun.

The Western press notes that the United States and NATO are thereby intending not only to bypass Norway's "base policy" but also to involve it in their nuclear strategy. After all, the U.S. guns deployed at the dumps in the Trondheim region can fire nuclear and neutron munitions. Furthermore, it has been learned that the Norwegian Government is earmarking the Orland Air Base for AWACS aircraft (one has already carried out a "demonstration flight" over Norwegian territory), and it is planned to use these aircraft both for reconnaissance and for guiding U.S. bombers, including those carrying nuclear weapons, to their targets.

The North Atlantic bloc's leadership is also implementing similar military-political measures with regard to Denmark. The NATO plan whereby 40,000 U.S. Marines and 13,000 UK servicemen, as well as 7 air squadrons from the United States and Britain, will be moved to Danish territory in a "crisis situation", has become public knowledge. Practical preparations to receive Atlantic "reinforcements" in Denmark are already being made. Certain aspects of those preparations have already been tried out in the Autumn Forge-82 military exercises by the bloc's Allied Armed Forces. There are also plans to build new arms and equipment dumps and to modernize NATO airfields in Denmark.

Atlantic strategists have repeatedly stressed the vital significance of Denmark and the straits zone, which provide a link between the continent of Europe and Scandinavia and between the Atlantic and the Baltic. In this contex those strategists are demanding that the Danish Government improve the country's operational equipment, receive troops from other bloc countries and increase its financial contribution to military preparations. Succumbing to this pressure, Denmark has assumed, in particular, a commitment to allocate 15 billion kroner to meet costs involved in the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries.

The U.S. and NATO military leadership is also making active use of Icelandic territory. Although a North Atlantic bloc member, Iceland has no army. But the largest U.S. base in Europe has been set up on the island at Keflavik. It is there that over 3,000 U.S. Air Force and Navy servicemen and the headquarters of the so-called "NATO island command" are stationed and a Loran-C Station, designed to support operations by U.S. nuclear submarines equipped with ballistic missiles, has been constructed.

The Pentagon and the NATO hierarchy are also striving to involve traditionally neutral Sweden in their militarist strategy. Various methods are being used to this end. Recent Western press reports have made it known that new plans are being actively formulated to use Swedish territory for transporting NATO arms. In particular, the Swedish State Railway Administration has recently been asked to transport U.S. tanks, armored personnel carriers and aircraft parts to the Air Force base at Bodo (Norway).

By all accounts, this request has been granted. According to a report in the newspaper GOTEBORGS-POSTEN, during the night of 16 November two dozen U.S. armored personnel carriers passed through the city of Gothenburg. They were delivered by sea, loaded on to railroad flatcars and sent via Swedish territory to Norway.

The desire of NATO and the Pentagon to involve neutral Sweden in their militarist plans is encountering a firm protest from the country's peace-loving forces. They stress that the implementation of these plans and of other attempts to harness Sweden to NATO's chariot run counter to its traditional course of neutrality.

The Swedish public's voice of protest is merging with the voices of protest against the U.S. and NATO militarist course which are being heard increasingly loudly in the other Nordic countries. There is increasing support there for the idea of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in that region. The Soviet Union has more than once declared its favorable attitude toward this proposal and its readiness to assume a commitment not to use nuclear weapons against those Nordic countries which take part in the nuclear-free zone, that is, which reject the production, acquisition or deployment of nuclear arms on their territories.

The consolidation of detente and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war rather than confrontation and the whipping up of military danger -- that is what meets the true interests of all peoples including the Nordic peoples.

PRAVDA ON NORWEGIAN MILITARY BUDGET DEBATE

PM061419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Kostikov report: "Alarm and 'Alarm'"]

[Text] Oslo, 22 Nov -- The week preceding the debates in the Storting (parliament) on the country's military budget for 1983, and also on the question of the country's participation in financing the NATO program for the deployment of American medium-range missiles, was marked by large antiwar demonstrations and fierce debates in the newspapers in Norway. These debates began today.

Back in June this year, during a discussion in the Storting of the question of the country's participation in financing the development of the NATO missile program, 32 parliamentary deputies came out against it. Now the allocation of these appropriations is opposed not only by the Norwegian Labor Party, the Socialist Left Party and the Liberal Party, but also by a number of deputies from the Center Party and the Christian People's Party, which are aligned with the ruling Conservative Party -- a total of 77 Storting deputies out of 155.

Norway's participation in financing the program for developing the NATO infrastructure would not only put the country in the position of an accomplice in the Pentagon's military adventures, it would also put a new burden on the Norwegian working people's shoulders. The draft state budget for next year, 1983, submitted by K. Willoch's ruling cabinet provides for a sharp increase in military appropriations, which will total more than 12 billion kroner.

Thus it is planned not only to fulfill NATO's demand for an annual 3 percent increase in military budgets, but to overfulfill it. In connection with the stockpiling of American heavy military equipment and combat hardware in Trondelag country, and also the creation of special NATO stations for servicing AWACS spy planes, capital investments will also be increased for these purposes. But it is known that Norway is already second only to the United States among the NATO countries in terms of military expenditure per capital.

The new plans to increase military spending at the price of an effective cut in appropriations chiefly for social needs have aroused a storm of indignation in Norway. Some 700,000 Norwegians took part in a national strike called by the Central Association of Trade Unions. Gro Harlem Brundtland, leader of the opposition and chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party, called the ruling cabinet's proposed budget an "unemployment budget," accusing the bourgeois parties of not adopting a serious approach to the dangerous situation in the labor market, where the number of "superfluous" people has reached a record postwar level, crossing the 45,000 mark, during the Conservatives' time in power.

The Norwegian Communist Party Central Committee, in a statement in connection with the new draft budget, notes that this preference for spending on military purposes is in flagrant contradiction to the need to lessen international tension, promote disarmament and the preservation of peace and ensure employment in the country.

The wide resistance which has greeted U.S. and NATO military-strategic plans in Norway has already caused a commotion in the camp of the North Atlantic bloc allies. The Norwegian Foreign Ministry has received inquiries from the Oslo embassies of a number of NATO countries saying that the debate which has been launched in Norway is "causing alarm."

FIRST ROUND OF GREEK-U.S. BASE TALKS END

PM031427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy article under the "Topical Theme" rubric; "After Round One"]

[Text] Athens -- The first round of Greek-U.S. talks aimed at signing a new agreement on Greek-U.S. cooperation in the military sphere has ended in Athens. As is well known, the key question in the agreement is the future of the U.S. military bases located on Greek territory. It should be recalled that they appeared in the country after 1953 when the White House, implementing the cold war doctrine, decided to involve Greece in the creation of a so-called "cordon sanitaire" around the socialist countries.

A ramified system of U.S. military installations has grown on Greek territory during this period. Their activity is regulated by 200 secret agreements which ensured the Pentagon's complete independence and extraterritoriality in the use of the bases.

Athens long tried to close its eyes to this factor. Those eyes began to be opened only in 1974 when it became clear after the Cyprus tragedy and the Near East events that the White House was using its ties of alliance with Greece mainly to implement its expansionist aspirations.

Almost as soon as it came to power, the A. Papandreou government put forward the general line of removing all foreign military installations and nuclear weapons stocks from Greek territory. Now, according to official Greek Government spokesmen's statements, Athens intends to strive at the talks to establish a strict sequence for this plan. And so long as they remain in Greece, Athens intends to place them under national control, limiting their activity to the framework of the country's national defense interests and to rule out their use against the interests of states friendly to Greece.

On the whole, this program has been supported by the country's democratic forces. However, representatives of those forces are dissatisfied at the absence of an exact schedule for the plan's implementation.

The Greek democratic public firmly demands that the bases of death should be rapidly removed from Greece. Powerful demonstrations and protest rallies have been launched throughout the country these days in response to a call from the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace, the Greek Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Panhellenic Committee for the Removal of Foreign Military Bases from Greek Territory. Wherever the overseas visitors -- who, before the talks began, made a tour of inspection of U.S. military installations -- turned up, they were greeted by pickets of antiwar movement supporters bearing placards with "No new missiles and guns in Europe!"

COMMENT ON ARAB DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

LD062142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 6 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpt] The delegation of the committee of seven set up by the pan-Arab summit conference in Fes is continuing its contacts with the leaders of states which are permament members of the UN Security Council on issues relating to the settlement of the Middle East conflict. It is reported that the delegation is at present in Beijing. Meanwhile, the foreign press continues to comment widely on the constructive results of the Arab delegation's visit to Moscow and its talks with Soviet leaders. Foreign newspapers devote particular attention to the proposals expressed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov during talks with the Arab delegation.

The Soviet leader confirmed the immutability of the principled course to which the Soviet Union adheres in Middle East affairs. It has always stood on the side of the just cause of the Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and for freedom and independence and for a just peace in the Middle East, and it will continue to do so. This firm position expressed by Comrade Andropov found a favorable response in Arab countries.

The similarity of the Soviet and Arab points of view on the Middle East, a correspondent of the Algerian APS agency underlines, becomes particularly obvious if one compares the talks held by the Arab delegation in Moscow with its visit to Washington and the visit to London which failed to take place, taking into consideration the fact that both these Western capitals occupy positions diametrically opposed to that of the Arab countries.

As is known, a representative of the PLO -- which is the legal representative of the struggling Palestinian people -- is a member of the committee of seven. The American Administration, however, refused to enter into any contacts with the PLO representative, including any within the framework of the committee of seven. London, too, refused to conduct negotiations with the PLO representative within the framework of this committee. The British Government tried to exert crude pressure on the members of the committee, putting forward unacceptable conditions for the Arab delegation's arrival in Britain.

Against the background of all this is the friendly reception given in Moscow to prominent statemen of the Arab world and the constructive negotiations on major problems facing Middle East settlement and the expressed conviction that the virtual identity of the principles of the pan-Arab plan for peace in the Middle East and the well-known Soviet proposals on this issue create a real opportunity for wide-ranging and coordinated actions in order to facilitate reaching a genuine peace in the region.

PRAVDA REPORTS GROMYKO, AL-FAYSAL AL SA'UD TALKS

AU070900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] (TASS) -- On 3 December A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who is present in Moscow as a member of the delegation of the "committee of seven."

In the course of the talk, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction over the state of Soviet-Algerian cooperation and came out in favor of its further expansion and deepening. Opinions were also exchanged on certain topical international problems.

During the visit of the Arab delegation of the "committee of seven" on the same day a meeting took place between A.A. Gromyko and Prince al-Faysal al Sa'ud, minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia.

U.S. HOLDING MILITARY MANEUVERS IN OMAN

LD062030 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Dec 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; General (Ra'if Munir) commentary: "The American Military in the Middle East"]

[Text] The United States has been flexing its military muscle in the Middle East. According to the news agencies, military maneuvers are taking place in the Sultanate of Oman with the participation of 2,500 U.S. Marines, F-15, B-52 and AWACS aircraft and a nuclear aircraft carrier. REUTER reports that the maneuvers include training on tactics for military operations that could be used in the Middle East should a situation unfavorable to the United States develop there.

The United States has declared the Middle East a sphere of vital interest for itself and has embarked on a series of feverish measures to escalate its military presence in the Middle East and adjoining areas. The U.S. Administration's decision to enlarge the American contingent in Lebanon and Washington's efforts to transform Lebanon into a military bridgehead in the Middle East are considered the latest such measures.

All this is being done under the pretext of the so-called defense of the Lebanese and Palestinians. Naturally, this is only a trick. For all know that aggression, mass annihilation and war crimes, including the crimes committed at the Sabra and Shatila camps, were all carried out by the Israelis with the approval of Washington. The Israeli foreign minister, Shamir, declared in an interview with an American broadcasting network that the armed invasion of Lebanon was carried out with the approval and full understanding of the United States.

It is evident that Washington has been consolidating its presence, through Tel Aviv, at yet another bridgehead in a bid to steer developments in the area in a direction favorable to it and to bring pressure to bear on the Arab countries and impose its will on them.

The present maneuvers in Oman serve these same ends. In these maneuvers, the United States is relying on the agreements it has with Oman and Somalia permitting the use of military bases in these countries by the U.S. forces. The present U.S. Administration plans to spend about $1.5 billion on a military buildup in the area during the period from 1983 to 1987. The U.S. Armed Forces are now using bases and airports in Kenya, Egypt and a number of other countries.

Under the so-called strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel, the former has the absolute right to use military bases in these two countries. [as heard]

The American Rapid Deployment Force, instituted to intervene in any country in an area where the U.S. military-political leadership considers conditions to present a threat to the vital interests of the United States, is in fact aimed against the Middle East directly.

Plans have been drawn to place under the disposal of the commander of the Rapid Deployment Force by the end of the eighties five land divisions, two Marine divisions with aircraft support including three multipurpose aircraft carriers and a large number of rear-protection units. What a huge buildup coming at a time when the statements made by the officials of the U.S. Administration categorically affirm that the time has come for the United States to intervene in the Middle East!

(Peer), an official of the Institute of Political Research in Washington, has openly stated that this striking force was formed for operations across the borders of other countries and the occupation of these countries in the case of political changes in them. It can also be used as a show of force in a bid to intimidate hostile powers.

Naturally, all these far-reaching designs make it possible to discern Washington's political objectives in this part of the world.

The official representatives of the U.S. Administration discuss, in a calm and practical manner, all the details pertaining to the use of the American Armed Forces. But they forget another point, no less important: that the United States is interfering against sovereign states which are members of the United Nations.

One cannot but ask: On what basis does Washington assume for itself the right to interfere in countries and entire regions? By what right does the United States permit itself to control the wealth of these countries and regions, particularly the oil wealth of the Middle East? The oil wealth of the area does not belong to the United States but to Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Who gave the United States the authority to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and to suppress so-called disturbances and bolster or topple governments and armed forces of the other countries?

Such attempts by the aggressive circles of American imperialism to revive the policy of the big stick are doomed to fail in advance. The world today is not the world of yesterday nor are the international balances of power like those of yesterday under which the U.S. assumption of the role of the so-called world policeman could succeed. This claim is strongly rejected by the peoples which demand a halt to the threat of force in the vicinity of their homeland, the removal of the American bases from their territories and the halting of U.S. interference in their internal affairs.

GROMYKO, PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE CABLES

LD070008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and the PDRY foreign minister exchanged telegrams on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The telegrams express confidence that relations between the Soviet Union and the PDRY, which are being built on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and South Yemeni peoples and in the interests of peace and justice in the Near East.

## U.S. MILITARY COMMANDERS VISIT SOMALIA

LD062318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1916 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 6 Dec (TASS) -- According to Somali Radio, Adm R. Long, commander in chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and Gen R. Kingston, commander in chief of the Rapid Deployment Force, have paid a visit to Somalia. The Pentagon envoys were received today by President Siad Barre of Somalia who discussed with them the prospects for further development of military cooperation between Mogadishu and Washington.

As observers point out, the United States, which already has at its disposal a number of military bases on Somali territory, is soliciting for a considerable expansion of its military presence there, in particular the deployment of large contingents of the Rapid Deployment Force.

The representatives of the U.S. military department also viewed the U.S.-Somali military maneuvers during which tests "in African conditions" of the latest U.S. military technology, including F-15 fighter bombers, are being carried out. As the Ethiopian foreign minister stressed in a press release, these dangerous games are aimed at testing the mobility of the Rapid Deployment Force and its readiness for reprisal operations against the independent states of Africa and the Near East.

## U.S., RSA EXPAND ECONOMIC TIES THROUGH TRADE

LD032230 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 3 TASS -- Products which the U.S. Administration intends to ship to the racist Pretoria regime run the gamut from computers that can be used in nuclear research to police clubs.

As a result of the Reagan administration's declared course of "constructive rapprochement" of the United States with South Africa, the USA has diversified the range of products approved for exports to Pretoria. The products offered to Pretoria by the White House include the most sophisticated computers which can be used for developing an atomic bomb, materials and equipment serving the same end, as well as computers for the racist institutions supervising the pursuit of the apartheid policy in South Africa.

The Reagan administration's plans to supply South Africa with such a broad assortment of products brought sharp criticism even in the United States. Speaking in the House of Representatives, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa Howard Wolpe, described this step as a "very grave error". He expressed his apprehension that the sale to South Africa of computers that can be used in nuclear research can compromise the United States which has affixed its signature under the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Representative Charles Rangel, Democrat from the State of New York, condemned the practice of trading with a country where fundamental human rights are being violated.

RSA'S 'OCCUPATION' OF WALVIS BAY CONDEMNED

LD062104 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The racist regime of South Africa intends to perpetuate the unlawful annexation of the area of the Walvis Bay deep sea port in Namibia, occupied by the South African Troops. Speaking in Walvis Bay the prime minister of racist South Africa, Pieter Botha, said that Pretoria regards that area as an integral part of the Cape Province. In other words, whether Namibia will be independent or not, Walvis Bay will remain under South Africa. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Vladimir Bulimov writes:

Namibia's only deep sea port is of vital importance to it. It is through that port that a bigger part of foreign trade is conducted. All the nine fishing factories are located there and the fishing industry is the second biggest branch of Namibia's economy after the mining industry. By keeping the port the racists will be able to have in their hands an important instrument of controlling Namibia's economy.

But it is only only the racists who are interested in preserving the colonial status of Walvis Bay. Members of the so-called contact group, that is the United States, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Canada, who themselves decided to play the role of mediators in settling the Namibian problem, are in every way encouraging the aggressive actions of Pretoria. Through that port the different Western countries ship out the plundered natural wealth of Namibia. Busy trade goes on with the regime of apartheid despite the decisions of the United Nations.

But what's most important, Walvis Bay is a key strategic point for the aggressive NATO bloc. This is a port for the warships that are located in the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. U.S. admirals believe it to be an ideal place for their nuclear submarines. The port and the surrounding territory is actually a big military base. It has ships and aircraft, storehouses and a center for training navymen. It is also there that the racists prepare members of the bandit anti-Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for armed actions against Angola. There are also camps for training mercenaries who are sent to fight SWAPO [South West African People's Organization].

Today the attention of the world community is centered on the question of granting independence to Namibia. It was discussed at the 10th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The United Nations Council for Namibia recognizes Walvis Bay as part of Namibia, and qualifies its occupation as an act of colonial expansion which runs counter to the UN decision on decolonization.

USSR REPLACES, REASSIGNS MOZAMBIQUE ENVOY

PM031307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed "announcement"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Faddeyevich Sepelev USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Valentin Petrovich Vdovin of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique in connection with his reassignment.

RESULTS OF REAGAN'S L.A. TOUR ASSESSED

LD062234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, 6 Dec (TASS) -- President R. Reagan's 5-day tour of a number of Latin American states ended with meetings with the leaders of the reactionary regimes of Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador. These meetings took place against the background of mighty popular demonstrations, in which the participants angrily denounced the neocolonialist policy of the United States in Latin America, its policy of building up international tension and its striving to stifle at any price the liberation struggle of the peoples of Central America.

During his tour, Reagan met the dictator of Guatemala. Such open support for an anti-popular regime which is guilty of the mass killings of thousands of completely innocent people, has provoked sharp condemnation even by the bourgeois media of the United States.

In his conversations with the puppets, who keep themselves in power only thanks to mass terror and to generous American support, the U.S. President was absolutely frank. "If, during the first days of the trip," the WASHINGTON POST writes, "Reagan toned down his anticommunist rhetoric, in Honduras fierce anticommunism became the main theme in his speeches, an anticommunism which has been so characteristic for him for the last 20 years."

Returning to Washington, the U.S. President spoke to the press of the "great progress" allegedly achieved in Salvador in the field of human rights. This is what he intends to "bear witness to" in Congress next month, in order to ask for additional military aid to the Salvadoran regime. The President also stated that Washington prepares for resuming large-scale arms deliveries to the hangmen of the Guatemalan people.

At the same time, in the opinion of a number of newspapers, Reagan's attempt to secure support for his policy from the leaders of Brazil and Colombia ended in failure. The head of the Washington administration received a rather cool welcome there.

U.S.-ISRAELI COOPERATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA SEEN

LD062246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 6 Dec 82

["For What Purpose Is Sharon Hurrying to Honduras?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS) -- Observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Israeli Defense Minister Sharon is to pay a visit to Honduras in the near future. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, his journey raised the question of Israel being able to appear "in the role of an American representative" in Honduras. If one takes into account the fact that Honduras has just been visited by President Reagan, then Sharon's visit to that country is undoubtedly connected with Washington's general strategy in the the region. It would be naive, however, to support that Israel intends to play some independent role in Central America or that Sharon is going there in light of Tel Aviv's "vital interests". By no means. The point is that the so-called "strategic partnership" between Washington and Tel Aviv in the Near East, which represents an openly aggressive alliance against the Arab peoples, is spreading like a poisonous cloud to other parts of the world, in particular to Latin America.

Washington is not content anymore with Israel's role of being just a supplier of weapons to all the dictatorial regimes on the Latin American Continent to which the United States is prepared to give its support and weapons but with which for all sorts of political reasons it regards it as "awkward" to establish direct contacts.

As President Reagan's visit to the Central American countries has shown, his administration has demonstratively thrown away that "veil of piety" full of holes and is now directly banking on the bloodthirsty regimes on the force of arms, shifting part of that dirty work on Israel.

Every year Tel Aviv supplies to the dictators of that region tens of million dollars worth of various armaments and military equipment manufactured under American license. Thus, insofar as Honduras is concerned, fighters and torpedo boats of the Centurion type are sold to her. From 1972 to 1980, 80 percent of the arms bought by El Salvador came from Israel. The antipopular regime in Guatemala received 50,000 Galil rifles from Tel Aviv last year as well as several thousand automatic weapons and 15 transport planes. This year Guatemala has been supplied with 11 Arava planes, 10 armored cars and 15,000 rifles.

Washington is now moving to the next stage of drawing the Israeli brass hats into the events in the Central American countries, i.e. to adapting the Israeli "experience" of aggression in the Near East to the situation in Central America. Israeli military "advisers" in El Salvador are already communicating that "experience."

The timing and venue of Sharon's visit are not a matter of chance. As admitted by the American press, the CIA has established extensive roots in Honduras. As pointed out by NBC correspondent Francis, it is now training under the cover of the jungle detachments of mercenaries "for struggle against communism". Washington officials do not conceal that the central role in the United States' subversive and aggressive activity is given to Honduras. To start with it is to be turned into one of the leading military bases in the region, while the regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala are to be bolstered up. Use can then be made of all three countries against popular movements, primarily that in democratic Nicaragua. This is why the author of the plan for the bloody slaughter of Palestinians in the Beirut camps of Sabra and Shatila is hastening to Honduras.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA -- Moscow December 3 TASS -- Yuriy Pavlov has been appointed the Soviet Union's ambassador to the republic of Costa Rica. Yuriy Pavlov has been in the diplomatic service since 1954 and has held a number of posts of responsibility in the apparatus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and abroad. Between 1976 and 1980 he was a councellor-minister with the Soviet Embassy in Australia. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 3 Dec 82 LD]

## IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES SPEECHES AT SUPREME SOVIET

RSFSR's Yermin

PM061149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee, at 23 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet during the debate on the reports on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and progress in fulfilling the plan in 1982 and on the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1981]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

The RSFSR working people, like all Soviet people, wholly and fully approve the continuity of the party's course of steadily implementing the Leninist domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the election of the prominent politician and statesman Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the high, responsible post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We are all deeply impressed by yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum, which profoundly and comprehensively analyzed the party's organizational and political activity, defined concrete tasks facing party, soviet and economic organs and singled out key problems for the further development of the country's national economy.

Comrade Deputies! The draft state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and state budget for 1983 submitted for ratification by the Supreme Soviet map out a detailed program of action permeated by the tireless concern of the party and state for the Soviet person and the satisfaction of his material and spiritual requirements.

In the RSFSR as a whole the volume of industrial output produced will rise by 2.6 percent by the end of this year, and higher growth rates will be achieved in sectors of industry which determine technical progress. In particular, this year the country will receive 560 million tons of oil and gas condensate and more than 320 billion cubic meters of gas from the oilmen and gasmen of Russia. I will remind you that in the year of the USSR's formation our republic only extracted 1.5 million tons of oil. Now the oilmen of Tyumen Oblast alone have brought the average daily extraction of this valuable product up to nearly a million tons. It is also important that the greater part of the increase in industrial output and national income in the republic is secured through increased labor productivity.

An important component of national economic development is the implementation of the USSR Food Program. Rural workers, fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum's decisions, have already achieved quite good results this year.

In the RSFSR, as in the other union republics, a wide program of capital construction is being implemented in accordance with the national economic plan. Of course, this presupposes that a corresponding balance is ensured in planning the distribution of material and technical resources. But in a number of instances we still encounter the situation where the resources allocated do not fully ensure the fulfillment of plan targets, while sometimes deliveries of equipment are not linked to the schedule for commissioning capacities. In speaking of this we must not close our eyes to the many instances which still occur of extravagance in the use of cement, metal, pipes, sanitary engineering materials and certain other articles and materials. That is why the persistent implementation of the party's course of the strictest economy and thrift and the rational utilization of all material, manpower and financial resources, to which special attention was drawn by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, must become the concern of each and every person.

Now permit me to mention some reserves in the republic's agriculture. Analysis of the development of this most important sector shows that it has significant potential for further increasing output production.

At the same time there are urgent questions which require resolution by a number of ministries and departments called upon to supply the requirements of the agroindustrial complex. We regard a further increase in soil fertility as one such priority issue. In order to increase the fertility of the fields, in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan alone kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased the average annual production and application of organic fertilizers by 90 million tons, or 25 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan. The utilization of mineral fertilizers has also improved. But the volume of deliveries and the quality of these fertilizers are still not satisfying agriculture's requirements.

Comrade Deputies! The draft plan for economic and social development and the draft budget for the country for 1983 submitted for examination by the Supreme Soviet accord with the Soviet people's vital interests. I propose their ratification with the amendments and additions submitted by the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. (applause)

## Instrument Making Minister

PM070801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 28 Morning Edition p 3

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by M.S. Shkabaronya (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Perm Oblast), minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, at 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! We received with unanimous approval the decision of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum to elect Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's loyal comrade in arms, as CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The CPSU Central Committee plenum graphically demonstrated loyalty to the domestic and foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state drawn up at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Pacemaking collectives of our ministry's enterprises and organizations, like many collectives in other sectors, too, having joined in the all-union socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, are already reporting their fulfillment ahead of schedule of the plan and the pledges they adopted. The results achieved in the work of our sector during the first 10 months of the current year allow me to announce today that the planned targets and socialist pledges for 1982 and the first 2 years of the 5-year plan will be fulfilled.

The areas of application for instrument technology are constantly expanding. There are a number of reasons connected with this, the most important of which is the ever-deeper penetration of automation ideas into practically all the national economy's sectors.

In 1983 we will be continuing our work on the creation and introduction of automated control systems for large-capacity power units, including atomic power units, rolling mills, gas and oil pipelines and other complex and important installations. In all more than 230 control systems for enterprises and production processes will be introduced in 1983, and over the 5-year plan more than 1,100 automated control systems.

A most important avenue of the sector's work in 1983 and subsequent years will be the implementation of the tasks of the USSR Food Program. Modern agricultural production is inconceivable without the application of measuring and monitoring devices and the extensive exploitation of automated control systems for agricutlural production processes.

The creation of an extensive range of instruments and remote control systems for the automation of land reclamation and water resources processes is envisaged. Work is underway on the creation and commissioning of instruments and equipment for automated systems for large-scale analysis of soils and agricultural produce, performance and diagnostic monitoring and control of a number of agricultural machines, control systems for production processes in livestock units, poultry factories, hothouses and so forth.

It seems to us that questions of automation, as a key means of raising production efficiency in any of the national economy's sectors, must be the determining questions in the plans for 1983 and subsequent years. Unfortunately, this is not always accorded due attention, and in a number of cases the capital investments directed toward these ends are considerably less than required.

Comrade Deputies! As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the retooling of enterprises is a most important reserve for raising production efficiency. More than 70 percent of all capital investments are directed to these ends. The experience of 2 years' work has shown that this way is absolutely correct. In just 2 years of the current 5-year plan we have secured, thanks to retooling, a growth in capacity of more than R650 million, and over 3 years the growth in capacity is expected to be approximately R1 billion.

The complex of work in the area of new technology being done in the sector will allow us in this 5-year plan to release in theory more than 120,000 people and ensure the achievement of the economic indicators stipulated in the 5-year plan. At the same time, I would like to emphasize that the new technology requires new, up-to-date materials and components. We lack polystyrene materials, a number of special shaped and rolled ferrous and nonferrous metal products, small-size special electric motors and so on.

The instrument makers, advancing to greet the noteworthy jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, will exert every effort to fulfill successfully the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and thereby a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening our motherland's might. (applause)

## Bashkir Deputy

PM070811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by Deputy Sh. R. Abdurashitov (Duvanskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR) at 24 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.]

[Excerpts] Comrades! Bashkir ASSR has enormous potential for further increasing its share in strengthening the country's economic and defense might. But there are problems whose solution requires the more active participation of ministries and departments.

We have a serious problem in supplying water to the southern industrial centers — Sterlitamak, Salavat, Ishimbay and Meleuz. The Belaya River which is their main water source grows very shallow in the summer months. Because of this, particularly in drought years, the cities' enterprises and population experience a water shortage which reaches the point where individual important production facilities, including district heating and power plants, have to be closed down. For the same reason the development of irrigated arable farming on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Urals zone is being held up.

Taking into account the prevailing situation, a draft target was approved 2 years ago for the building of the Ishtuganovo reservoir whose commissioning will make the problem less acute.

Comrade Deputies! Energy has always been the focus of attention and a subject of special concern for our party. Unfortunately in recent years its development has begun to cease to proceed at preferential rates. As a result a number of regions, including our regions in the Urals and Bashkiriya, are experiencing an energy shortage. This leads to restrictions in the work of enterprises and additional difficulties in their fulfillment of plans for reciprocal deliveries and of the state plan as a whole.

Krasnoyarsk Deputy

PM060805 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 24 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet by Deputy N.F. Tatarchuk (Sayanogorskiy Electoral Okrug, Khakass Autonomous Oblast, chairman of the Krasnoyarsk Krayispolkom]

[Excerpt] We are greatly concerned by the lag in fulfilling the targets set by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for commissioning and developing enterprises, housing and sociocultural and consumer service establishments within the Sayansk territorial production complex and in particular the Sayansk aluminum plant, the enterprises of the Minusinsk electrical equipment comples, the large-scale capacities at the Abakanvagonmash Association and several others.

We cannot make full use of the initiative of the construction workers of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and Leningrad organizations and enterprises for reducing the time taken to install the GES because of the lack of the necessary monetary, material and technical resources.

An unsatisfactory situation has taken shape in the construction of establishments of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, to which the party and government attach exceptionally important significance. We realize that more could also be done locally. At the same time the development of work and the fulfillment of the plan for the assimilation of capital investments by the construction organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction is a long way from according with the tasks of the complex's accelerated development.

Stavropol Deputy

PM070813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at the 24 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy I.T. Taranov, (Adyge-Khablskiy Electoral Okrug, Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast, chairman of the Stavropol Krayispolkom]

[Excerpt] When speaking of the positive elements in the development of the kray's economy and culture, mention must be made of the restraining factors whose elimination requires examination by central planning and economic organs. Comrade Baybakov's report mentioned shortcomings in the work of rail transport, and we feel this acutely. For a number of years irregular deliveries of fuel have put the national economy of virtually the entire North Caucasus region in a grave position. A solution to the problem could be the construction of a pipeline from Volgograd to Kotelnikov with branches to Salsk and Rostov and Elista, Stavropol and Armaver, which would make it possible to release 3,000 tank cars and save R18 million a year.

In his speech at the plenum Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the need for the accelerated solution of the Food Program.

For our kray that means primarily stabilizing and increasing the productivity of arable farming and stockraising. And that can be achieved by expanding irrigated areas. It would be a good idea to resolve the problem of supplying water to the extremely arid regions by the economical shortest route -- from the Volga across the Sarpinskaya lowland to the Chogray reservoir. An opportunity will emerge for creating a guaranteed grain production zone, strengthening the fodder base and on this basis sharply increasing production of meat, wool and other agricultural products.

For a number of years planning organs and the Ministry of Railways have been faced with the question of constructing the Blagodarnoye-Budennovsk railroad which would accelerate deliveries of national economic freight in the zone of the kray's northernmost regions, the Lower Volga, the North Caucasus and the Transcaucasus. We consider it possible to return to this question and to examine it.

Tatar Deputy

PM060811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy G.S. Sadretdinova (Buinskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR), chairman of the Kulbayevo-Marasinskiy Rural Soviet Ispolkom]

[Excerpt] Successes in resolving the tasks of the Food Program largely depend on the comprehensive mechanization of production processes. One of these problems has become urgent in beet growing, which mainly employs women. They speak with gratitude of how, in recent years labor-intensive operations like thinning out the sowings and hoeing the plantations have been mechanized and comment favorably on the operation of the six-row beet harvesting combines. But the loading of the beet onto the transportation facilities remains very hard work for them. On behalf of our women beet growers, and I will not be wrong in saying the women beet growers of the entire country, I ask you earnestly to increase the production of self-propelling loaders and their supply to the beet sowing farms.

The problem of developing road construction in the countryside remains a serious one. Today in our rayon only one-sixth of the roads joining the kolkhoz and sovkhoz central farmsteads with the rayon center have a hard surface. And it is not only in our rayon that this situation exists. We would ask the competent organs to examine the questions of strengthening the material and technical base of the road construction subdepartments and assigning them the necessary quantity of equipment and motor transport.

Yakut Deputy

PM070819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by Deputy V.V. Rudakov (Mirninsky Electoral Okrug, Yakut ASSR) at 24 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] In the all-union division of labor the Yakut ASSR features as a mining republic specializing in the extraction of diamonds, gold, tin, tungsten, antimony, coal and other valuable minerals. The Yakut economy's dynamic development, especially in recent decades, is the result of constant attention and assistance from the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

In order to comprehensively solve the region's transport problems a motor road must be built from the Baykal-Amur railroad main [BAM] along a route taking in Taksimo, Bodaybo and Lensk.

This road will make it possible to establish a reliable link between West Yakutiya and the railroad and to overcome all the drawbacks of the seasonal nature of river transport operations. Gold mining industry enterprises in the north of Yakut ASSR also stand to gain from the building of this road.

The construction of BAM and of the planned railroad linking Berkakit, Tommot and Yakutsk is of fundamental importance for the whole of Yakut ASSR. This railroad will be crucial not only for the expansion of the south Yakut territorial production complex immediately contiguous to the BAM zone, but also for the development of the Yakut ASSR as a whole. In 1983, when most of the work on BAM will have been completed, large production collectives highly experienced in construction work in extreme conditions will gradually be released. A delay in starting work on the construction of Berkakit-Tommot railroad could result in the loss of these cadres, and having to form new construction detachments in the future could slow the development of the south Yakut territorial production complex and result in unproductive national economic spending.

In view of the great insignificance to the national economy of the south Yakut territorial and industrial complex's development, the railroad's great efficiency and the need to hold onto the cadres of construction of workers on their release, we ask the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the possibility of starting construction of the Berkakit-Tommot railroad, listing it among the main BAM projects.

An economic and social development program cannot be successfully implemented without a developed construction industry. Only by creating construction industry bases at preferential rates can the disproportions in the development of basic production and the social infrastructure be eradicated. A decision has been taken on the construction of bases in those areas where diamond mining industry enterprises are operating. I request the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Construction Bank to resolve the questions involved in compiling itemized lists for the construction of the said bases in 1983 and 1984.

Estonian Deputy

PM070815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated Account of speech delivered at the 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy E.V. Vakht (Tallinskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR)]

[Excerpt] The miners of the field [Estonian shale field] are making the maximum effort to provide our consumers -- power stations and processing combines -- with more fuel and raw materials so that our national economy receives cheap electricity and valuable chemical products. The national economic saving from our labor could be even higher, but unfortunately shale extraction capacities are not being fully utilized. In 1979 shale extraction was 31 million tons, while this year 29 million tons are expected. Considerable stocks of shale have accumulated at mines, storage facilities. This has alarmed us miners and me, as a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. Early this year I asked for an investigation of the prevailing situation. The replies from the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry contained only vague promises to increase shale consumption in the future, but no specific steps were taken. As a result, in April shale was included on the lists of limited-sales products and its above-plan extraction was forbidden.

We hope the USSR Gosplan and the other competent organs will investigate this matter and that shale will take its proper place in the country's fuel balance and its use as a chemical raw material will increase.

## Adzhar Deputy

PM070807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 7

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered by Deputy V.R. Papunidze (Khelvachaurskiy Electoral Okrug) at the 24 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] There is known to be a dearth of arable land in the Georgian Republic, but in Adzharia there is 66 percent less farmland per capita than in Georgia as a whole. Cultivated land is given over chiefly to perennials and industrial crops, and in order to develop stockraising we are left with generally highland meadow and pastureland, which account for more than 60 percent of all farmland and can only be used for 3 months per year. The density of livestock numbers is, moreover, three times higher in Adzharia than in Georgia as a whole.

There is only one solution: Along with specialist agricultural sectors everything possible must be done to develop mountain stockraising by consolidating the fodder base and increasing the productivity of natural meadow and pastureland. It is all a question of mechanizing agricultural operations in mountain conditions, including those on personal plots.

In this connection we would ask the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production to expedite the manufacture of equipment for mountain regions.

The assimilation of mountain meadow and pastureland also requires additional fertilizers and irrigation and road-building equipment. It would be good if the USSR Gosplan explored this matter in detail and recognized the fact that, on the basis of average norms and taking into account the planned volume of output in 1983, the Georgian Republic has been allocated 98,000 tons less mineral fertilizers (in terms of active nutrient) than it is entitled to [chem polozheno].

The Batumi oil refinery, which is more than 50 years old, has an important place in Adzharia's national economy. Its worn-out and obsolete equipment does not permit the smooth running of the enterprise and causes intensive environmental pollution, particularly in the coastal resort zone. All the units are in need of immediate renewal. That is one side of things. The supply of raw material for the refinery and the distribution of its output among customers in another. Things can hardly be said to be well managed when the Batumi refinery's output is being sent all over the country while liquid fuel is being crosshauled into Georgia from other regions.

We ask the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry to examine the problem of ensuring that the refinery's output goes exclusively for satisfying the needs of the Transcaucasus in order to prevent railroad transport from carrying unnecessary freight. Problems involved in supplying the refinery with raw material are also in need of solution.

Housing and utilities construction is an acute problem for Georgia. Many families are still housed in basements, yet the 1983 draft plan envisages a substantial reduction in capital investment for these purposes. Union ministries' share [dolevoye uchastiye] of utilities construction is also reduced. We urge the Gosplan to at least keep state capital investment in housing and utilities construction to the current year's level.

## Lithuanian Deputy

PM060803 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated Account" of speech delivered at 24 November USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Morning Session by Deputy A.A. Ferensas (Kaunasskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR), chairman of the Lithuanian Trade Unions Council]

[Excerpt] Comrades! The solution of economic and social questions is always closely interconnected in life. We trade unions -- and of course it is not we alone -- constantly have to encounter the problem of housing. Now about 70 percent of the republic's population lives in houses and apartments constructed since the war. Despite that, there is a shortage of housing and for some collectives it is a very acute question. Many urban inhabitants are waiting for new, well appointed housing since they are still living in emergency housing scheduled for demolition. There is still a shortage of places in student hostels and homes for invalids and the elderly, and many families are waiting in line for the construction of cooperative apartments. That is why our great concern that the rate at which the housing stock is increasing in the republic has slowed down in recent years is understandable. The plan for 1982 for the Lithuanian SSR, mainly for the republic's city organizations, provides for a further reduction in the volume of housing construction. This not only delays the solution of this social problem, but also aggravates the shortage of manpower at enterprises and in organizations of various sectors of the national economy, and also makes it more difficult to keep available workers. Considering these facts, we ask you to find an opportunity to keep the volume of housing construction in the cities at the level of this year's plan.

## Armenian Deputy

PM070817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated Account" of speech delivered at the 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy B.Ye. Sarkisov (Sevanskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR), chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Excerpt] In analyzing our work critically and comparing its results with our potential, we are clearly aware that its efficiency could be far greater. In speaking of the reasons for this we have in mind primarily the ommissions in our work. The shortcomings in organizing production noted at the Party Central Committee November plenum also apply to our republic.

Guided by the Central Committee plenum's instructions, we will do everything in our power to constantly improve the style and methods of economic management and to eliminate and, most importantly, forestall shortcomings. But at the same time the republic needs the active assistance of the USSR Gosplan and certain USSR ministries for a substantial increase in the volumes of industrial production and the acceleration of its rate of development.

The point is that, despite the existence of substantial free manpower resources and free production capacities in the republic, a whole number of large-scale enterprises have remained underloaded. They include enterprises of the Ministries of the Electrical Eqqipment Industry, the Machine Tool Building and Tool Industry, the Instrument Making Automation Equipment and Control Systems Industry, the Automotive Industry, Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and Chemical and Petroluem Machine Building. This has led to a tangible decline in the pace at which the volume of industrial production is growing both for the enterprises of these ministries and for the republic as a whole.

The increase in the volume of industrial production envisaged by the draft plan in 1983 compared to 1982 is 33 percent less than the average growth achieved by the republic in the past 6 years. It must be said that this situation is also having an adverse effect on the solution of social questions.

We ask the USSR Gosplan and the leaders of the above-mentioned ministries to seek out opportunities and with the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers to examine and resolve the question of increasing in 1983 and subsequent years the volumes of industrial production at the enterprises in our republic under their jurisdiction.

Azerbaijan Deputy

PM070805 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated Account" of speech delivered at the 23 November evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy S.B. Tatliyev (Stepanakertskiy Electoral Okrug, Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast) first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers]

[Excerpt] It is well known that mineral fertilizers are one of the most important factors in enhancing arable farming efficiency. However, the funds earmarked for them can in no way satisfy the republic's requirements, yet in terms of the quantity of fertilizers applied per hectare it holds one of the last places in the country.

The republic is experiencing a great shortage of electricity. It is essential to accelerate the compilation of planning documents for the construction of an AESA in the republic and a new TETS in the city of Baku, and to earmark capital investments for 1983 for the installation of a 500 kilovolt power line from the Azerbaijan GRES to Apsheron.

One more thing: The supply of natural gas for housing and consumer and municipal establishments and industrial enterprises is an important problem for us. The point is that in setting limits for gas no account is taken of the republic's increased requirements connected with the provision of gas supplies for centers of population and enterprises in fulfillment of the party and government decisions. This is leading to disruptions of stable work by municipal and consumer industrial establishments.

Tajik Deputy

PM070803 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated Account" of speech delivered at the 24 November morning session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy K. Makhkamov (Dushanbinskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR), chairman of the Tajik SSR Gosplan]

[Excerpt] The acute need for bringing land suitable to irrigation into agricultural use is dictated by the intensive increase in the population, the highest in the country. At present there are only 0.13 hectares of irrigated arable land per capita in the republic. With the relevant aid from the union organs we could considerably accelerate the rate of land irrigation and assimilation. Here capital investments are recouped quite quickly, for in our southern regions we can obtain a minumum of two harvests a year from irrigated land.

Our proposals on this question are in the hands of the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. We would ask them to speed up their examination.

## Turkmen Deputy

PM070809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

["Abbreviated account" of speech delivered at the 24 November Morning Session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet by Deputy A. Charyyev, (Kaakhinskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR) secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee]

[Excerpt] Comrades! Our contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program is linked primarily with the continuation of the construction of the Karakum Canal and the irrigation and development of the land in its zone. With the extension of its construction to the republic's subtropical zones the area of irrigated land in the canal zone will total 1.1 million hectares. The arrival of water in the fiercely arid zone near the Caspian opens up great opportunities for transforming the republic's western regions.

Considering the above and the prevailing favorable demographic conditions, we ask the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to examine the question of the possibility of accelerating the development of virgin lands in this region and increasing the volume and rate of work on the qualitative improvement of previously irrigated lands. The implementation of these measures will enable the republic to increase production of narrow-staple cotton (with fiber of the first type) to 0.7-0.8 million tons.

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC REACTION TO ANDROPOV SPEECH

Foreign Press Roundup

PM061037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Second Edition p 6

[TASS roundup: "Stability of Leninist Policy"]

[Text] 24 Nov -- Concern for the good of Soviet man and for preserving and consolidating universal peace remains the most important programmatic guideline of the CPSU -- this is the recurrent theme of the dispatches from Moscow published in the world press. The continuity of this unshakable Leninist line, stress the commentaries of the foreign newspapers, radio and television, is confirmed by the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the plenum speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov and the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The international public sees these as a program of further struggle for efficiency in the USSR's national economy and new evidence that a world without weapons is the ideal of socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, mobilize the party and the entire Soviet people to achieve new landmarks in the USSR's economic and social development and to struggle further for universal peace and the people's security. The party Central Committee plenum and the Supreme Soviet session worked in the atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm generated by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The Soviet Union today appears before the whole world as a harmonious family of equal republics, an association of peoples of monolithic sociopolitical and ideopolitical unity.

"Consistent Approach to the Resolution of Economic Development Tasks" (RUDE PRAVO), "Ensuring a Stable World -- Immutable Goal of USSR Policy" (MLADA FRONTA) and "Fidelity to Leninist Norms" (PRACE) -- these are the titles of dispatches from Moscow published 24 November by Czech newspapers.

"The speech of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary at the plenum," BRATISLAVA PRAVDA writes, "provided a comprehensive analysis of the present state of the Soviet economy and established the current tasks facing the national economy, especially in accelerating the intensification and raising the efficiency of production, considerably improving capital constuction and intensifying the policy of thrift. Soviet working people, monolithically rallied around their party, see the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and Yu.V. Andropov's speech as a majestic program for creating a communist future."

The CPSU Central Committee plenum declared that merely a few slogans do not set things moving, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG notes. The following were mentioned among the measures on the agenda: The resolution of questions of expanding enterprise and kolkhoz independence and also the creation of economic and organizational conditions under which poor work, inertia and irresponsibility would have an inevitable effect on the material remuneration, official position and moral prestige of workers.

The Soviet Union, even in its most serious trials, sees its source of strength and the guarantee of ultimate success as the unity and strengthening of the socialist community, Cuba's GRANMA writes. All our community's plans, as the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed at the plenum, are plans of peace and creation.

The CPSU and the Soviet state, Vietnam's NHAN DAN points out, sincerely wish to develop and improve relations with all socialist countries. As the CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed, mutual good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and general concern for the interests of socialism and peace must prompt correct decisions even in those places where for various reasons the necessary trust and mutual understanding still do not exist.

China's XINHUA agency sent a report from Moscow which said in particular: "Concerning Soviet-Chinese relations, Yu. V. Andropov spoke of the ideas formulated by L.I. Brezhnev in his Tashkent and Baku speeches. He said: 'We pay great attention to every positive response from the Chinese.'" The dispatch also notes that "as the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed at the plenum, Soviet foreign policy has been and remains as laid down by the decisions of the last three party congresses."

The CPSU Central Committee plenum appraised highly the role played in international life by the group of states which form the Nonaligned Movement, Syria's SANA agency reports. Solidarity with states which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and with peoples defending their independence was and still is one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy.

THE TIMES OF INDIA states that "ensuring lasting peace and defending the peoples' right to independence and social progress are the immutable goals of the Soviet Union's foreign policy."

The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI writes: "The Soviet Union stressed its readiness to continue the course toward relaxation of tension. Differences in social systems must not hamper open and honest cooperation between countries."

"The detente policy is by no means a completed stage. The future belongs to it." West Germany's GENERAL-ANZEIGER stresses in its commentary on the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The newspaper notes the USSR's desire at the talks with the United States and other Western countries to seek a basis, acceptable to the sides, for a solution to the most complex problems, and primarily the problems of curbing the arms race.

It was stated in Moscow that the Soviet Union does not see the purpose of the talks with the United States and other Western countries as merely to record differences, Britain's THE TIMES pointed out. As the CPSU Central Committee general secretary declared, for the Soviet Union the talks are a means of pooling the efforts of different states in order to achieve useful results for all sides. Problems do not disappear of their own accord if talks are held just for the sake of it, as is unfortunately often the case.

Yu.V. Andropov categorically stated that nobody expected unilateral disarmament from the Soviet Union, a CBS Television news bulletin noted.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes: "The Soviet leader let it be understood that Moscow will not resort to any 'preliminary concessions' in order to improve relations with the United States. The CPSU Central Committee plenum declared that statements in which a readiness to normalize relations is linked with the demand that the Soviet Union pay for this with some sort of preliminary concessions in the most varied spheres sound frivolous at the very least."

Touching on the problem of the strategic nuclear weapons in existence in the USSR and the United States, the Soviet leader said: The USSR agrees that as the first step on the road to a future agreement both sides freeze their arsenals and thereby create the most favorable conditions for continuing talks on their mutual reduction.

The speech by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary should convince even the most helpless skeptics that the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all countries to resolve the problems facing mankind, the Cypriot paper KHARAVYI wirtes. In a commentary entitled "Reagan's Turn," the newspaper notes: "The USSR's position on questions of detente, disarmament and peace remains unchanged."

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Article

PM070853 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by A. Yefremov: "Power of Reason"]

[Text] Is it easy to imagine that it is less than a century since international life and states' foreign policy were the domain of an extremely narrow circle of selected peopole? "Top diplomacy" ignored the peoples' genuine interests. Even today the monopoly elite lays claim to hegemony and arbitrariness in international relations, which for this elite boil down to plundering foreign countries with impunity. However, a decisive contribution to determining the prospects of historical development is now made by the states of the working people and the forces of socialism.

We can understand the profound, unfeigned interest displayed throughout the world in the work of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which an important place was assigned to international affairs. The shameless militarist course steered by Washington in obliging the military-industrial complex, its support for reactionary regimes and overt threats to the free states, its slander of the policy of detente -- all this cannot fail to alarm our contemporaries. For those who live in the capitalist countries under the monstrous hypnosis of the lies against the Soviet Union and its foreign policy it was particularly important to hear the word of truth now. The speech delivered by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was welcomed by the world public as graphic and convincing proof of the immovability of the Leninist peace course and Soviet people's firm determination tirelessly to implement the programs approved by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

"The safeguarding of lasting peace and the defense of the peoples' right to independence and social progress are immutable goals of our foreign policy," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in his speech. "In the struggle for these goals the party and state leadership will act in a principled, consistent and considered way."

The unvarying, consistent nature of the Soviet peace course has never been a secret to the Western politicians and has obliged them to resort to malicious slanderous calumnies. What aggressive designs did they not attribute to us, what "threats" did they not ascribe to us! But there are no bounds to the bourgeois hacks' sanctimonious hypocrisy. Without batting an eye they have suddenly expressed the fear that the Soviet state's foreign policy course will be changed. What are you afraid of, gentlemen? What do you want to hide behind your phony speculations? They are afraid of the Soviet peace offensive and the mounting popularity of our peace initiatives; that is what they are trying to hide from their peoples.

Today international reaction and the enemies of socialsm are obliged to admit that their hopes of influencing Soviet foreign policy on a specific plane to their advantage have failed.

There was a plan to distort the meaning of detente, to present it as some kind of treaty concluded by some person unknown on the preservation of the existing state of affairs throughout the world. But social progress cannot be contained, just as it is impossible to keep in one's clutches the will of the still enslaved peoples for freedom and independence, just as it is impossible to paralyze the working people's efforts for release from imperialism's economic exploitation. Solidarity with the states which have broken the ties of colonialism and with the peoples struggling for their independence has been and remains one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy. No one may violate it.

There was also another plan: to foist unilateral concessions on the Soviet people by deception, to abandon the principle of equality in resolving disarmament questions. This design has also failed. "...there is a frivolous ring, to say the least," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, "to the statements which link the readiness to normalize relations with the demand that the Soviet Union pay for this with some preliminary concessions in the most diverse fields. We will never do that."

Yes, the ideal of socialism is a world without weapons. And this world will triumph on earth. But the path toward it lies through equitable talks and honest agreements. This path cannot fail to be a specific one. The constructive Soviet proposals on safeguarding lasting peace, strengthening international trust and reducing nuclear and conventional weapons are thoroughly familiar to the world public. It is demonstrating its support for these initiatives. It is up to the West now.

The world public has long been awaiting sane, constructive proposals from the Washington Administration. And here is the U.S. President's latest speech. Alas, it does not contain a hint of a realistic approach toward international affairs.

Moreover, the President informed Congress of one more dangerous new step on the path toward nuclear war -- the deployment of the new MX ICBM's, missiles which the Pentagon calls a "first strike weapon." There is a blatant disregard for the aspirations of the American citizens themselves who have clearly expressed themselves in favor of freezing nuclear arsenals.

The anxiety over international security which is being voiced now by many of our contemporaries, by ordinary workers and eminent figures of science and culture is entirely justified. Turning to the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, they find in them not only confirmation of the grave perils threatening the world today but also the optimistic conviction that it is possible and necessary to surmount the present crisis situation. This conviction is based on a profound scientific analysis of the current historical process and justified faith in the power of human reason.

## TIKHONOV LEAVES FOR KARELIAN REPUBLIC 7 DECEMBER

LD071018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has left Moscow for Petrozavodsk today. Together with President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, who is arriving in the USSR at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the the Soviet Government, he will attend the celebrations to mark the putting into operation of the first production line of the Kostomuksha ore concentration works, built with the participation of Finnish firms. At the airport Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov was seen off by Comrades Gromyko, Solomentsev, Arkhipov and other officials. Among those seeing him off was Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR.

## KAPITONOV ATTENDS KOMSOMOL PLENUM 6 DECEMBER

LD061354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Each sector where Komsomol members labor must become a front-ranking line in the struggle for the implementation of the party's plans. This was spoken of at a VLKSM Central Committee plenum which took place on 6 December in Moscow.

Its participants honored with a minute's silence the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

There was discussion of the tasks of the Komsomol organizations in the light of the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. On behalf of the Leninist Komsomol and all Soviet youth the VLKSM Central Committee plenum expressed its undivided support for the political line and practical activity of the Communist Party, its militant headquarters the Leninist Central Committee, and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum adopted the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum for strict guidance and implementation.

Concrete directions for the activity of Komsomol organizations were defined for the implementation of these decisions and fulfillment of the tasks of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983. It was stressed that this demands of the Komsomol committees a high degree of responsibility and businesslike efficiency and further improvement in the ideological and political, labor and moral upbringing of young people, as well as the strengthening of discipline and organization in the ranks of the VLKSM.

The plenum examined organizational matters. In connection with the appointment of Comrade Pastukhov as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade he was liberated from his duties as first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee. Comrade Mishin, who had worked as a secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee was elected first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Cenral Committee.

## PRAVDA REPORTS ON UKRAINIAN CPSU CC PLENUM

PM061235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondents A. Voytovich, O. Gusev, M. Odinets report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum" and the general heading "Much Work Lies Ahead": "The Ukraine"]

[Text] Kiev -- Ukrainian working people, like all the Soviet people, greeted with warm approval the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums held in November and the materials of the Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session. At plants and construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and institutions a discussion of the documents adopted is underway and concrete ways of ensuring the speediest attainment of the targets set by the party are being outlined. In labor collectives socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the noteworthy jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- has been launched with new force. This was spoken of at yesterday's plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum discussed the question of "the tasks of the republic's party organizations in in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions and the plan for economic and social development for 1983." A report was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

"The Communists and working people of the Soviet Ukraine display high political maturity and boundless devotion to the party's cause," the speaker said. "Wholeheartedly supporting the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the decisions of the routine November (1982) plenum of the party's Central Committee, they declare their desire to implement the plans mapped out by the party through selfless labor."

Examining the main results of the development of the republic's national economy in the current 5-year plan, the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate noted that in 2 years the volume of industrial production will have increased by 5.5 percent. Fixed capital worth approximately R37 billion will be commissioned. Among the most important new projects are power units at the Chernobyl and Rovno nuclear power stations, the Dolzhanskaya-Kapitalnaya mine, the Nikolayevskiy alumina plant and a number of enterprises in the construction industry, light industry and the food and other sectors of industry. The republic's rural workers increased procurements of grain, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, eggs and certain other types of produce this year compared with annual averages for the previous 5-year plan.

At the same time, the speakers pointed out, a number of negative factors could not fail to affect the results of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. And it is not only a matter of unfavorable weather conditions. Many shortcomings are caused by the fact that the national economy's transfer to a footing of intensification is still proceeding only slowly. Plans are still being fulfilled at the cost of great expenditure and production costs. Labor productivity is not increasing at an adequate rate. The state of affairs in the republic's national economy is affected negatively by the unsatisfactory work of a number of enterprises in ferrous metallurgy and transport, the failure to commission production capacities on time or to utilize them fully in certain sectors and the laggardness which has been permitted to occur in introducing the achievements of science and technology.

Increased production efficiency, the plenum participants said, is inconceivable without an improvement in technical production standards and without firm, really organic ties with science. Nearly R3 billion worth of the increase in national income and two-thirds of the increase in labor productivity are being obtained in this 5-year plan on the basis of the introduction of new technology and progressive techniques. All the same, many scientific developments are having difficulty in forging a path for themselves. And all because incentives to introduce new technology are not organized as they should be and the necessary accountability is lacking.

Analyzing ways of ensuring the rational, economical use of all types of resources, the speakers called for a resolute attack on thriftlessness and negligence, extravagance and carelessness. It was noted that at a number of enterprises in Cherkassy, Vinnitsa, Khmelnitskiy and Zhitomir Oblasts and in the city of Kiev fuel saving targets are not being fulfilled. In the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry there has been overexpenditure of 10,000 cubic meters of sawn lumber and hundreds of millions of kilowatt-hours of electricity in the first 10 months of the year.

The plenum devoted great attention to tasks associated with the implementation of the Food Program and the further development of the agroindustrial complex. Much has been done in the republic in this direction, but the main work still lies ahead. Next year, for instance, it is necessary not only to cope with targets, but to make up the debt from previous years.

Here, the speakers noted, a great reserve is the prompt reduction of losses, improved preservation and enhanced quality of produce.

This example was cited. In the last 5-year plan in biological terms the sugar yield in Khmelnitskiy Oblast was 48.3 quintals per hectare of sugar beet sowings, but in practice less than half that figure was obtained. These losses were caused chiefly by the the inadequate standard of equipment in beet sugar production. But at the same time a considerable part was played by thriftlessness and violations of techniques on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at sugar refineries. The problem of preserving the crop grown remains acute.

In livestock-raising decisive significance is now attached to the well-organized wintering of livestock and the thrifty utilization of fodder. This is the aim of the recently published CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution on launching an all-union socialist competition for increasing the output of livestock products. Much will depend on the standard of leadership and the attitude of specialists and all livestock unit workers to the task. The experience of the Crimea is instructive. Here planned work is underway to improve the qualitative makeup of the dairy herd, and this has made it possible to obtain a stable yield of 2,900-3,000 kg of milk per cow in recent years. For a long time this approach was not applied in Kirovograd Oblast. The result -- the oblast has 40 percent more cows, but they give 10 percent less milk than in the Crimea.

The republic's plan for 1983 provides for increasing preferential rates of growth in consumer goods production. The task is set of saturating the market, in the shortest possible space of time, with articles which meet the population's requirements in both product mix and quality. In this connection there was criticism of the Ukrainian SSR Ministries of Light and Local Industry and the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and their leaders O.Ya. Kasyanenko, Yu.F. Gayevskiy and I.S. Grunyanskiy for sluggishness and for failing to take sufficient account of the population's requirements. Attention was drawn to the fact that local soviets should display greater concern for consumer goods production.

The plenum discussed the urgent need to further develop the fuel and energy complex. These questions are urgent for the Ukraine. The plan outlines tasks in increasing electricity generation and the extraction of coal, oil and gas. At the same time individual power stations are not working to full capacity because of poor quality maintenance work and the low standard of operation, and this is the fault of the Collegium of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification (Minister V.F. Sklyarov). The work of a number of coal mines and associations leaves something to be desired, particularly in Voroshilovgrad Oblast. The plenum demanded that the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry (Minister N.K. Grinko) adopt effective measures to eliminate shortcomings.

A sector of the main gas pipeline from Urengoy to Pomary and Uzhgorod 1,146 km long is to be laid on Ukrainian territory, and a number of pumping stations are to be built. Work must be organized, it was noted at the plenum, in such a way as to ensure that all projects in the gas pipeline sector running through the Ukraine are commissioned on time.

In the current 5-year plan an exceptionally important role is assigned to capital construction. Discussing this, the speakers criticizes shortcomings in organization at a number of projects. Reproaches were addressed to the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, which has been perceptibly losing ground in recent years -- the volume of contract operations and labor productivity are falling. The quality of construction is not satisfactory everywhere.

Report and election meetings have ended in party organizations. It is important to analyze their results and learn lessons from them. Party committees should direct special attention to those primary organizations which are working poorly and need help. Concrete tasks in implementing the plans put forward by the party must be defined by soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and all public organizations.

It is a crucial task for party committees and primary party organizations, the speakers said, to profoundly propagandize the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and make every working person aware that the fulfillment of plans depends above all on his personal labor contribution, that the better we work, the better we will live.

The plenum approved in the main the draft economic and social development plan and draft budget for the republic for 1983, as well as the republic's Food Program for the period through 1990.

In the resolution adopted the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee that the republic's party organizations will be equal to the tasks set and will do everything necessary to implement them and further strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might.

ISRAELI RADIO INTERVIEWS MEDVEDEV ON USSR POLICY

TA031543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] We will begin our program with an exclusive interview with Soviet historian Roy Medvedev. Through the mediation of Dr Mikha'ela Gorski of Hebrew University, we conducted a telephone interview with the man who is regarded as the unofficial mouthpiece of the pragmatic line in the Soviet Union and who some say is one of Andropov's close associates. Roy Medvedev believes that Andropov will proceed on two main courses: In the economic field, he will try particularly to extricate agriculture from the freeze it has been mired in in the last few years. In foreign affairs, he will consolidate a pragmatic policy. Referring to internal affairs, the Moscow-based Soviet historian says that Andropov will fight corruption, which in the last few years has acquired immense dimensions.

[Begin Medvedev recording in Russian followed by Hebrew translation] In foreign affairs, the new leadership will try to improve relations with the West although this depends to no small extent on the willingness of the United States. He believes that a significant rapprochment will occur in relations with the PRC. It is difficult to curb the momentum in the improvement of relations with the two superpowers.

Referring to the Soviet policy toward the Third World, Roy Medvedev says that the situation will worsen. Contrary to what is generally expected of people who advocate communism, he claims that it is difficult to build an oasis of communism and socialism in a world of poverty, hunger, and lack of rights. The Soviet Union must extend only economic and social aid to the Third World countries.

Commenting on the internal situation in the Soviet Union and the wave of anti-Semitism afflicting the country, the Soviet historian says that the Soviet leadership will act against groups spreading hatred toward minorities. He believes Andropov will curb the wave of anti-Semitism.

As for the future of relations with Israel, Roy Medvedev cautiously abstains from expressing a clear position. [end recording]

Finally, Medvedev was asked why Andropov was not elected to the post of president of the Soviet Union last week. He replied delicately and ironically: A new president will soon be elected in the Soviet Union and it is not clear whether he will be Andropov. The leadership's candidate is not yet fully ready to assume the post. He also confirms that there were differences of opinion between Andropov and Chernenko regarding the appropriate candidate.

These were the remarks of Soviet historian Roy Medvedev in a telephone call from Moscow. There is no doubt that the remarks were made with the knowledge of the Kremlin authorities.

## TERRITORIAL PRODUCTION COMPLEXES SURVEYED

LD061904 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS) -- Boris Prokhorov, TASS commentator, writes: The comprehensive method of exploiting and utilizing natural resources in the various regions of our country is one of the most important reasons for the steady rate of growth of the Soviet economy. This method finds concrete expression in the creation of large-scale specialized Territorial Production Complexes (TPC).

In the Soviet Union, at the moment, more than 20 such complexes have either been developed already or are in the development stage. Every one of them has its own economic structure, its own production target dictated by the natural and demographic conditions of the region. In the same way as the planetary systems cluster around the sun, the TPC plants are clustered around the main thing which defines the economic character of the region. For example, the character of the western Siberian TPC is naturally defined by the deposits of oil and gas occurring in the northern regions of the western Siberian lowlands. The complex which has been created in central Russia, is based on one of the largest iron-ore basins in the country, which goes by the name of the Kursk magnetic anomaly. It is natural that the basis for this TPC should be ferrous metallurgy. With the help of foreign firms, large-scale production is being carried out there now, based on the method of direct extraction of iron from the ore.

The Bratsk-Ust-Ilimskiy TPC in eastern Siberia has been created around two of the largest hydroelectric power stations in the country, the Bratskaya and Ust-Ilimskaya GES, which produce the cheapest electrical energy in the USSR. Thus, it is here that the most energy-intensive industries are concentrated; the large Bratsk aluminum works and the most powerful timber-chemical combines in the country are in operation. Moscow is also a TPC. In this case, however, the decisive factor has been the availability of highly qualified work forces.

The comprehensive approach to the siting and development of production forces in the country is the achievement of Soviet economic science based on the socialist planned system of management and of public ownership of the means of production. The comprehensive solution of the tasks of economic development makes it possible to utilize raw materials, production capacities, transport and labor resources in a more rational way. At the same time, the TPC's enable chains of technologically interlinked works to be set up, and this lowers production costs at each one and makes output more economic.

It is no accident that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 1981-1985 5-year plan speak of the further development of the comprehensive method of developing the economy of the regions of the USSR. In the previous 5-year plan, the volume of products produced by the territorial production complexes of the country doubled. And now this volume is growing at a rapid rate.

## PRAVDA ON BANK'S ROLE IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

PM061011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 82 Second Edition p 2

[Article by M. Zotov, chairman of the board of the USSR Stroybank: "The Ruble in Circulation"]

[Text] The institutions of the USSR Stroybank [All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments] are an important link in the system of the administration of the expanded reproduction of fixed capital in the country.

During the last 10-year period, 1971-1980, the value of the latter has more than doubled to reach R1.8 trillion today.

Approximately one-fifth of national income is employed in capital construction. In terms of volume of capital investment the USSR is the world leader. Each day an average of 8 new enterprises and no fewer than 40,000 well-appointed flats "roll off" the country's building conveyor. Five hundred of the 700 billion rubles earmarked in the current 5-year plan for the creation of new capacity and the reconstruction of operating capacity, as well as for social needs, will be financed through the Stroybank.

In their implementation of the economic strategy elaborated at the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1981) and May (1982) Central Committee plenums our specialists are guided by the experience of financing and extending credit for capital investment acquired during previous stages of socialist building. Sixty years ago, 28 October 1922, a bank for long-term investments, the Industrial Bank, was founded. It was created within the framework of Lenin's plan for the reconstruction of society, which provided for the vigorous exploitation of commodity-money relationships. V.I. Lenin used to emphasize that "without big banks socialism would not be feasible."

During the years of the first 5-year plans, when our country had embarked on the path of industrialization, our financiers successfully ensured the accumulation of the funds needed for the creation of such giants of heavy industry as the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk combines, the Dnepr GES and many other projects. They played a considerable part in the mobilization of monetary resources for the restoration of the war-devastated national economy.

Today the Stroybank is the Soviet state's most powerful finance and credit organ, which has no equal among the investment banks of the world. It concentrates the major part of its capital on construction; it provides short-term loans for construction, installation, design, prospecting, drilling and geological subunits, and it organizes settlement payments in the construction sphere.

The main problem in all areas of the national economy today, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev remarked at the 26th CPSU Congress, is "to accomplish the transition to a primarily intensive path of development."

The bank's staff strive to organize business so as to speed up the carrying out of capital works, lower their cost and raise the effectiveness of each ruble invested in the creation of fixed capital. Recent years have seen the steady financing of state capital investments in production projects through credit, which has improved their provision of funds. Contract organizations have been switched to the settlement of accounts with clients, for commodity construction output without interim payments. The bank has conducted a number of economic experiments to ensure that credit — in other words, the state ruble -- does more to stimulate contract organizations to seek a speedier end result for the national economy, that is to say, the commissioning of projects. Much of what was tested experimentally has today become the norm of economic management.

The measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to improve the methods of leadership are already giving certain positive results: In the 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the number of buildings and projects being constructed at the same time decreased. In comparison with 1970 the average period for the commissioning of production capacities has been reduced by approximately 0.6 of a year, although their complexity has increased. The growth of uncompleted construction has also been checked, and the commissioning of fixed capital has increased.

However, many problems remain unsolved. Capital investments which are not always sufficient in volume are concentrated on projects scheduled for commissioning, and the startup of commissioned capacities is slow. To combat such negative phenomena the bank's institutions have effective economic levers, but they are not always exploited to the full.

As a result of the implementation of the economic reform of 1965-1967, the correlation within the sources of construction financing has changed. The proportion of the budget, that is to say, of the outright capital investments allocated by the state at the present time amounts to 44 percent, the remaining sum being made up from enterprises' own funds and bank credit.

In order to create its own funds a labor collective must accurately meet its targets for the reduction of output prime cost and accumulations. In other words, today the influence of finances on the production process, on its end result, has intensified. As is known, if plans are not fulfilled then it is impossible to secure the financing of projected construction measures. However, this does happen, and quite frequently. This is why, in the Stroybank's view, it is necessary to introduce a procedure whereby, when an insufficient amount of own capital is raised, the capital investments ceiling is lowered by a corresponding sum, without, of course, any reduction in the targets for the commissioning of production capacities.

Credit -- both long-term and short-term -- has become a most important lever for the bank's influencing the course of the planning, construction and startup of capacities. Today it embraces all stages of the investment process and all its participants. After the adoption in July 1979 of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the management machinery, an essentially new procedure for extending credit has been created in the sector.

Solely in long-term loans to clients a sum of R34.6 billion was granted during the 10th 5-Year Plan, double the amount of the preceding 5-year plan. They were principally used for the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises. With credit assistance, fixed capital of a total value of R12 billion was commissioned. Thanks to this there was additional output worth R5 billion and more than 60,000 people were released [for other work]. Last year four-fifths of the enterprises and projects financed by bank credits were commissioned on or ahead of schedule. The majority of them successfully started up their design capacities. In construction as a whole these indicators are, as is known, considerably lower.

Machine builders, metallurgy workers and chemists were persuaded a long time ago that money obtained "on loan" from the bank can serve successfully as a guaranteed source for the financing of state capital investments. By way of example, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building enterprises satisfy approximately 40 percent of their requirements through credits. But as yet they cover with their help not more than nine-tenths of their outlay on the creation and renewal of production capital. It is necessary to increase the role that long-term loans play in the financial backup for capital works. This can be done, in particular, in the following fashion: Enterprises and associations, as we know, accumulate their own funds for construction over some years. This means that for a certain time their money is not being used. It needs to be transferred to a bank -- for a definite fee, naturally -- where the financiers could make use of it by issuing long-term credits to those in need of them. Everyone would gain from this tactic.

In recent years there has been an increase in long-term loans for the creation in enterprises of capacities for the output of consumer goods, for extending the network of trade and public catering facilities and for building projects connected with the resolution of the Food Program. Thus, in 1981 loans were given for the building of 168 subsidiary rural facilities whose construction does not exceed 6 months. As a rule this money is being used effectively.

The role of borrowed money is growing in other areas, too. Today more than 70 percent of the working capital of contract and planning organizations is made up of bank loans, and almost entirely so where funds for expenditure on unfinished production are concerned. Last year alone the amount of short-term credit totaled almost R150 billion. The construction workers are in daily contact with the bank.

This increases the responsibility on the bank's staff to ensure that the ruble "does its job" correctly and that the builders fulfill their plans better and reinforce the policy of thrift.

It is important to vary one's approach to contract organizations according to the results of their labor. Collectives which cope successfully with their commissioning program are given credit priority by the bank (last year half a billion rubles were allocated for overfulfillment of plans), pay a lower rate of interest and receive other benefits and advantages. On the other hand, to those organizations which work badly and delay the commissioning of capacities and fixed capital, the bank's institutions are obliged to apply measures of financial pressure, including higher loan interest. Such a policy is not always correctly understood by some economic managers; but there must be strict material liability for the violation of planning discipline. The plan is law, and it must be fulfilled unconditionally.

The bank's engineers carry out a great deal of work. In accordance with their proposals, accepted by the clients, the estimated cost of capital work in the 10th 5-Year Plan was lowered by almost R9 billion, and by R1.7 billion in the first 6 months of the current year. But much still needs to be improved in this area. Instances of increases in the estimated cost are not infrequent. As a result, additional monetary resources have to be allocated in order to get capacities commissioned.

The USSR Stroybank staff sees the tasks facing construction workers in the current year as of vital concern to them. They must redouble their efforts, concentrate the essential labor and material resources on the priority projects which are close to completion and hand them over for commissioning more rapidly. We have at our disposal powerful levers for exerting influence on those who participate in construction and we intend, with their help, to ensure the fuller implementation of the commissioning program and greet in worthy fashion the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th jubilee of the formation of the USSR.

## RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK MAINTENANCE DISCUSSED

### Moscow Railways Conference

LD262234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The participants in a conference of economic managers and secretaries of primary party organizations in the capital, being held today at Moscow Gorkom, analyzed the opportunities which work collectives have for helping railwaymen to speed up the repair of rolling stock in light of the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum. It is being stressed that the implementation of the planned measures requires a high degree of organization and discipline and the utilization of new reserves on the part of all enterprises which use railway services.

The participants in the conference appealed to all collectives in the city which receive and dispatch goods to organize wide-ranging work to keep transport facilities in good working order. It is recommended that every enterprise organize specialized sections and brigades to repair rolling stock and that this entire process be provided with material and technical resources. There is also much for railwaymen to do. They need to modernize truck depots, to expand existing repair sections and create new ones, and to supply enterprises with spare parts and materials.

The conference was addressed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and Pavlovskiy, the railways minister.

## Railcar Workers' Initiative

LD022322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] A collegium of the USSR Ministry of Railways today discussed labor initiatives by Moscow railway transportation workers. Boris Rodionovich Nikiforov, deputy minister of railways, is at the microphone:

Under present conditions, whereby the country's national economy has an acute need of means of transport for hauling various freight, the initiative of Moscow workers who have assumed responsibility for railcars and containers is of extremely great importance. The labor collectives of the capital who have voluntarily assumed the obligation to dispatch only railcars and containers in good working condition -- they have decided to use their own resources to repair them if necessary -- have again shown us an example of lofty party duty in solving a question of state importance.

I should like to stress that the Moscow railway and the enterprises that have adopted this initiative have, in effect, proposed an absolutely new method for working with railcars. Until recently, a faulty railcar that went to a factory siding was immediately sent back to the station, despite the fact that a plant or factory often had to spend only 20-30 minutes to repair it. Usually a great amount of time was spent in separating the faulty car from the good ones and then sending it 15-20 kilometers to the depot to take its place in the line for repair. As a result, instead of 20-30 minutes, several hours and, in some cases, whole days were wasted. By organizing the repair of cars in the sidings at their enterprises, the Moscow workers have reliably cut down this time-wasting and have made it possible to dispatch their output in a timely manner.

## Official Interviewed

LD041844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Interview with (Valeriy Timofeyevich Tsyakin), general director of Avtozil association, by unidentified interviewer; place and date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Guaranteed repair of railway wagons by the efforts of enterprises -- a number of collectives of the capital's works and organizations have come forward with this initiative. At our microphone is (Valeriy Timofeyevich Tsaykin), general director of the Avtozil association.

[Tsaykin] In his speech on 22 November at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of our party, expressed particular concern with the situation in transportation. It is no secret that we, executives of enterprises, are constantly faced with the shortage of railway wagons. One of the reasons for the constant disruptions in the supply of the necessary quantity of rolling stock for loading is the large number of wagons needing secondary or even major repair. It is no secret to anyone that it is a common occurrence when an enterprise receives a routine train of wagons or flatcars, say, and it turns out that half or even more are unsuitable to be loaded and need repair. Of course, an enterprise can do some things by its own efforts, but what can one do when there is almost nothing left of the flatcar except for a metal skeleton? What can one do when the wagon has a door missing or even both doors, when the hatches have been lost, and much else. Usually, these broken wagons return to the railway and a vast number of such railway invalids roam the main lines in [word indistinct] search of a haven for repair. And when the repair base has been found there begins the long process of waiting for a turn for the work to be done. And then many days pass before a wagon with its working parts in good condition again begins to carry freight. It is understandable that one cannot tolerate this state of affairs any longer.

That is why the initiative of a group of Moscow enterprises to repair railway wagons, which has been supported by a decision of the Moscow Gorkom, is very timely and has great national economic importance. There is a change in principle in the relations between the railways and the enterprises. Now the enterprises are no longer merely the simple users of wagons belonging to the railways but the zealous proprietors of the country's wagon stock.

[Question] (Valeriy Timofeyevich), as far as I am aware your association is one of the largest users of railway transportation. Well, I would like to know what has been done and what is being done at your association in order to help the railway workers. I understand that you were the first to extend a helping hand to them.

[(Tsaykin)] In Moscow the works has 60 km of railway lines and five internal railway stations. Every year we handle somewhere about 6 millions tons of freight so the scale of work is large.

From our own experience we know that in order not to have to repair one must not damage. Therefore, in loading and unloading we strive to handle wagons precisely and with care. But unfortunately many broken wagons come to us. So the repair of railway wagons is not a new question for the Zil autoworks. Over the past 3 years we have constantly been helping the railways by repairing wagons by our own efforts. We shall continue such repairs. Moreover, in the near future we shall increase the number of repairs by 50 to 100 percent in order to cover all types of repair in the future.

We well understand the responsibility which we have taken upon ourselves. There will be a lot of work. Considerable material resources will be needed; a certain number of workers will have to be allocated in addition for these aims. But we are consciously entering into this expenditure of material and human resources knowing that all of this will be repaid a hundredfold on our nationwide transport system. The territory of our country is immense. The volume of freight transport is vast and is increasing constantly. And in these conditions one must say frankly and at the top of our voices that the initiative which has been approved will be of benefit and will make sense only if it is taken up and actively supported by the overwhelming majority of the enterprises of our country.

We understand that the Ministry of Railways alone will not be able to cope with this task. We must undertake the task together [words indistinct]. Only such a decision will give a guarantee of success and one must hope that our modest initiative will soon grow into such a scale which will give decisive aid to the transport problem of our socialist homeland.

## BRIEFS

UZBEK NATIONAL INCOME -- The national income in Uzbekistan during the current year will total 18 billion. This figure is 4.9 percent higher than that achieved in 1981. The increase in national income has made more contributions possible toward agricultural development and toward upgrading the production of commodities required by the people. The major portion of the income has been spent on fulfilling the task of consolidating the well-being of the Uzbek people. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Dec 82 GF]

KAZAKH POWER GENERATION -- The fifth section of the (Etibasuk) powerplant in the Kazakh SSR has generated 1 million kilowatt hours of electricity. This section has a capacity of 500,000 kilowatts. The (Etibasuk) powerplant is composed of eight sections. Until the Great October Revolution, the Kazakh SSR did not have any powerplants at all. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 2 Dec 82 GF]

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MOSCOW OBLAST FARMERS

LD061400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] The agricultural workers of Moscow Oblast, putting into effect the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, have in an organized way carried out the harvesting of vegetables and have fulfilled the plan for sales to the state. A total of 733,000 tons of vegetables has gone to procurement points and processing enterprises from kokhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast. The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated the working people of Moscow Oblast on this labor victory.

The steady work carried out by the oblast's sovkhozes and kolkhozes on ensuring that the population of Moscow and the towns in the Moscow region are provided with vegetables is the result of the creation of specialized vegetable-growing farms, land improvement and increasing cultivation of fields, the introduction of progressive technology and the great skill and untiring labor of the vegetable growers.

In the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the conviction is expressed that agricultural workers of the Moscow Oblast, under the leadership of party organizations, will in the third year of the 5-year plan achieve further successes in increasing the production of agricultural and livestock produce, and will make a weighty contribution to the realization of the country's Food Program.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5 DEC REPORTED

LD070212 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The agricultural workers of Armenia have overfulfilled their plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain crops, grapes, vegetables, fruits, sugar beet and potatoes. It has been reported that 62,000 tons of grain crops, 246,000 tons of grapes, 310,000 tons of vegetables, 109,000 tons of fruit, 162,000 tons of sugar beets and 121,000 tons of potatoes have arrived at the collection points and processing enterprises from the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The sale to the state of fruit and vegetable produce continues. (1200 GMT)

## BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, the republic's cottongrowers collected 2,475 tons of cotton. To date, a total of 1,161,071 tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's procurement points, a figure which constitutes 95.17 percent of the annual cotton production plan. To date, a total of 307,613 tons of fine-fiber cotton have been delivered to the procurement points, which constitutes 113.93 percent of the annual fine-fiber cotton production plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 2 Dec 82 GF]

UZBEK COTTON HARVESTERS -- The Tashkent agricultural machinery factory will have produced 11,000 cotton harvesting machines by the end of the current 5-year development plan -- that is to say, by 1985. The machinery produced by the factory is in demand, not only in the Soviet Union, but also in many foreign countries. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Nov 82 GF]

COSMONAUTS PREPARING FOR RETURN TO EARTH

LD071124 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been working for 208 days in near-earth orbit.

Under the present programme the cosmonauts are completing research and experiments on board the station Salyut-7 and preparing it for a flight in automatic mode. The crew will have to moth-ball the scientific equipment of the station, transfer the returned equipment into the descent module of the spaceship Soyuz T-7 and check the efficiency of its onboard systems.

The pre-planned operations for the recharging of the station's fuel tanks with fuel and oxidiser from the storage tanks of the space ship have been carried out completely. Tomorrow the trajectory of the travel of the orbital complex is to be corrected by means of the engine installation of Progress-16.

The experiment in outer space material studies in the Korund equipment, which was started on December 6, is continuing. The aim of the experiment is to obtain in the conditions of weightlessness monocrystals of cadmium and germanium sulphide alloyed with gallium.

As seen from the results of a medical checkup, Berezovoy and Lebedev are in good health and feel well.

The flight of the orbital research complex is proceeding normally.

Final Orbit 'Drawing Nearer'

LD071210 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 7 Dec 82

["Cosmonauts: In the Finishing Orbits" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- The record-long space expedition of Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev on board the Salyut-7 station is drawing to an end, Cosmonaut Valeriy Ryumin, mission director, told journalists at the Mission Control Centre.

Today the cosmonauts logged 208 days of work in orbit. All activities planned for them have been virtually accomplished, Ryumin said. Over the period Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev conducted about 300 experiments, played host to two visiting expeditions, and carried out astrophysical, geophysical, technological and medico-biological research. We are very much gratified by the chief result, namely, that, notwithstanding such long work in weightlessness, the two cosmonauts feel well. This is shown by both the objective indicators of the state of their health and by the tone of reports from board the station, the mission director said.

Touching upon the preliminary results of the expedition, Valeriy Ryumin said that "the expedition will go down in the history of cosmonautics as a special page. There are a good many reasons for that."

He said further, in particular, that unique filmings of constellations and the interplanetary medium have been obtained due to the French instruments Piramig and PCN. Work done in the interests of geology has been and will be of much benefit. The efficient operation of the first semi-commercial installation Korund, by means of which we intend to obtain valuable alloys, has been set up. Very interesting is the research which for the first time shown [as received] a possibility in principle for a plant to pass through all phases of development in space flight conditions. This is an earnest [as received] of the creation of promising biotechnical life-support systems for the cosmonauts.

Words indicating that a landing is near are voiced increasingly often in ground controllers' talk with the Salyut-7. Drawing nearer are moments when Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev will enter the final orbit of their space marathon.

## IZVESTIYA REPORTS TV DEVELOPMENTS IN KAZAKHSTAN

PM181623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by V. Korsunskiy: "Over the Mountains Far Away"]

[Text] Ust-Kamenogorsk -- Television screens have lit up in villages in the rayon most remote from the [east Kazakhstan] oblast center -- Katon-Karagayskiy Rayon.

Following the erecting of four Ekran-KR installations, sheep raisers and horse herdsmen, lumberjacks and reindeer herdsmen are able to watch Orbita color television broadcasts from Moscow.

Since the beginning of the year the oblast radio and television center collective has erected 12 installations in remote east Kazakhstan villages and another 3 will be erected by the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

## BRIEFS

PRODUCTION OF TV DEVICES -- Production of Ekran devices has begun in Krasnoyarsk. They are designed for the reception and transmission of television broadcasts from Moscow via communications satellite channels in the area from the Urals to the Far East. The new models are noted for their sensitivity of reception as well as other improvements. Certain modifications of this device are being prepared for production. For example, for the Arctic Fleet the Ekran is equipped with an automatic system of convergence with the satellite which is very important for a ship's maneuverability in ice. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 22 Nov 82 LD]

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS -- The first group of the participants of the 27th Soviet Antarctic expedition which has ended its winter stay is expected in Leningrad. A plane will bring them home. The pilots have completed three trips to the sixth continent transporting about 150 participants of the new expedition. The rest of the polar workers have left for the Antarctic on six vessels which are at present bound for the south polar region. In 1983 the last vessel of the expedition, Mikhail Somov, will leave. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 26 Nov 82 LD]